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ABSTRACT

This is a guide to the organizational units of the United Nations (UN) system that work on environmental issues. Section 1 provides short descriptions of sources of information on the environment from 34 organizations of the UN system. A contact address is given for each organization. Section 2 groups sources of information into 11 subject categories. These are: (1) "Comprehensive Sources"; (2) "Agriculture and Land Use"; (3) "Aquatic Environment"; (4) "Atmosphere and Climatology"; (5) "Demography and Population"; (6) "Energy"; (7) "Human Settlements and Human Health"; (8) "Industry and Transportation"; (9) "Natural Resources"; (10) "Pollution"; and (11) "Statistics." Section 3 describes the directories produced by ACCIS and the depository libraries of the UN system. Eight non-UN organizations producing environmental information are included in section 4. Section 5 lists the addresses of INFOTERRA National Focal Points, sources referenced, and online hosts to UN databases. (YP)

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ACCIS GUIDE
TO
UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION SOURCES
ON
THE ENVIRONMENT

UNITED NATIONS NEW YORK

ACCIS GUIDE

TO

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION SOURCES

ON

THE ENVIRONMENT

prepared by the Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination
of Information Systems (ACCIS) in collaboration with
the Programme Activity Centre
of the International Environmental Information System (INFOTERRA PAC)
of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

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ACCIS Secretariat
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PREFACE

This *Guide to United Nations information sources on the environment* has been prepared by the Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems (ACCIS), an inter-agency body serving the organizations of the United Nations system. ACCIS has two major aims: to facilitate access by Member States to United Nations information, and to promote the improvement of the information infrastructure within the United Nations system.

It is the second in a series of ACCIS guides to information sources available within the United Nations system, on selected topics. Its purpose is to provide a guide to organizational units of the United Nations system whose work relates to environmental issues, their specific activities in the environmental field, and the various forms in which the information which results from these activities is made available to the public.

I would like to express my appreciation to all the organizations that have contributed to the production of this *Guide*, and in particular to the Programme Activity Centre of the International Environmental Information System - INFOTERRA - which has collaborated in, and partly funded, its preparation.

September 1988

Jacques Lemoine

Chairman, Advisory Committee for the
Co-ordination of Information Systems

INTRODUCTION

This is a guide to sources of information within the United Nations system on environmental concerns.

The United Nations system recognizes that it is faced with an enormous task in providing a focus through which concerted international action to solve environmental problems may be set in motion. This guide in itself bears witness to the degree to which environmental concerns permeate the work and link together a large majority of United Nations organizations.

It is increasingly evident that it is no longer possible to separate environmental crises from development or energy crises. All are aspects of the fundamental and accelerating change which has come upon the world and of which all parts of the world, both industrialized and developing, are aware. In recognizing the complexity of environmental problems, the Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems (ACCIS), in collaboration with the Programme Activity Centre of the International Environmental Information System (INFOTERRA PAC), offers in this publication a comprehensive guide to the wide range of information sources on the environment which are available within the United Nations system, or within environmental organizations which have a particularly close relationship with the United Nations family of organizations. It does this in the hope that such a guide will make easier the task of locating and cross-referencing the numerous sources of information on the environment and inter-related subjects which can no longer be simply marshalled into self-contained and unrelated fields.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which was established by the General Assembly in 1972 in response to a need voiced at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972, is the leading agency of the United Nations system with responsibility for environmental concerns. Its Governing Council has a mandate, *inter alia*, to keep under review the world environment situation, maintain under continuing review the impact of national and international environmental policies and measures on developing countries, and promote international co-operation in the environment field. In addition it is charged with promoting the acquisition, assessment, and exchange of knowledge about the environment.

To meet this part of its mandate, UNEP established in 1977 the International Environmental Information System - INFOTERRA - to facilitate the exchange of environmental information within and between nations. The INFOTERRA network consists of some 6,000 co-operating institutions (Sources) co-ordinated by 134 National Focal Points. In addition, eight Regional Service Centres co-ordinate some of INFOTERRA's activities within their respective regions or sub-regions, and a network of 24 internationally recognized institutions in areas of priority for environmental concern (Special Sectoral Sources) assists in providing substantive information to users worldwide. The global system is co-ordinated by the INFOTERRA Programme Activity Centre, located at UNEP headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. INFOTERRA PAC works closely with organizations of the United Nations system and other international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations. Environmental information systems of the United Nations system are included among INFOTERRA sources.

At the same time, a number of other specialized agencies of the United Nations have a direct concern with disciplines related to environmental concerns. Some have clear links with the environment: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) are two obvious examples amongst many that are included in this guide. But there are also specialized agencies whose concern with the environment is perhaps less evident: the World Bank, for example. This guide may be of use, not simply through drawing together all relevant sources of information on the environment within the United Nations system, but in making explicit the extent to which the United Nations system as a whole shares the concern of the international community for what has come to be called "sustainable development."

The *Guide* is arranged in the following way: **Section 1** provides short descriptions of sources of information on the environment, within 34 organizations of the United Nations system. A contact address is given for each organization.

Where the organization in question has functions relating to the environment which it has ascribed to a particular administrative unit, the reader is referred to **Section 2**. This section groups sources of information in 11 subject categories:

1 Comprehensive Sources;
2 Agriculture and Land Use;
3 Aquatic Environment;
4 Atmosphere and Climatology;
5 Demography and Population;
6 Energy;
7 Human Settlements and Human Health;

8 **Industry and Transportation**;
9 **Natural Resources**;
10 **Pollution**; and
11 **Statistics**.

Within each of these subject categories, there are entries, each of which describes the activities of a specific unit (a programme or functional unit) of a United Nations agency described in **Section 1**. These entries explain what kind of information is available and the means by which it may be obtained by the user. In some cases the unit is willing to answer specific inquiries on the discipline which is its concern. But the range of sources is very wide, and most units offer a number of sources of information.

Many units maintain libraries and documentation centres, clearinghouses and other collections of documents. Complementing such facilities, many units publish serial publications, journals, newsletters, yearbooks, directories, abstracts and catalogues. At the end of several categories in **Section 2**, selected publications from various United Nations agencies are noted.

In a number of cases, the publication of such materials is facilitated by the existence of "on-site" databases, which are not usually accessible to the public. However, a growing number of databases are available through online services to the general public. From some databases, data are also available on magnetic tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM.

Section 3 is intended to bring to the user's attention the existence of the directories produced by ACCIS, and depository libraries of the United Nations system, which, although multi-disciplinary in nature, are potentially useful to those seeking environmental information.

A number of United Nations system organizations also collaborate closely with organizations which are not part of the United Nations family, but are particularly active in gathering and disseminating internationally information which has a bearing on the environment. Eight of these organizations have been included in **Section 4** of this guide, in view of the close co-operation which exists between them and the United Nations system and the relevance of their operations to the global perspective on environmental matters. These are: the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Patent Documentation Centre (INPADOC), the International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation (IRC), the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

Section 5 contains a number of annexes. **Annex 5.1** gives the addresses of INFOTERRA National Focal Points and other national sources of United Nations environmental information. In each text section, full contact addresses are given; **Annex 5.2** gives a comprehensive list of all contact addresses. Some United Nations databases are available through online services: **Annex 5.3** provides names and addresses of these services.

An index is included as **Section 6**

1 SOURCES OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

1.1 Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC)

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) was established in 1946 at the request of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and is composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Chairman, and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA. Its principal function is to review and suggest measures to ensure the fullest and most effective implementation of the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Over the years, its functions have evolved to include, in particular, the study of uniform and co-ordination methods which would enable the United Nations system to achieve greater productivity and efficiency, and ensuring that the activities of the system are co-ordinated, mutually supportive, and complementary.

In 1978, ACC assumed directly the responsibility for ensuring co-operation and co-ordination among all bodies concerned in the implementation of environmental programmes. One of its activities in this area is to submit to the Governing Council of UNEP an annual report on international co-operation in the field of the environment. The preparatory process for the ACC discussions on environment is undertaken by the Executive Director of UNEP.

The ACC places considerable reliance on subsidiary arrangements to carry out particular tasks. Established subsidiary bodies of ACC that pursue environment-related activities include:

* Intersecretariat Group for Water Resources;
* Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities;
* Task Force on Rural Development;
* Task Force on Science and Technology for Development.

Other environment-concerned inter-organizational co-ordinating mechanisms reporting to ACC include:

* *Ad hoc* Inter-Agency Meetings on Outer Space Activities;
* *Ad hoc* Inter-Agency Working Group on Demographic Estimates and Projections;
* Inter-Agency Consultation on the Follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;
* *Ad hoc* Inter-Agency Group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

Contact: ACC Secretariat, Room S-3720; United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA.

The Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems (ACCIS) was established by the ACC in 1983 in response to a resolution of ECOSOC. ACCIS aims to facilitate access by Member States to United Nations information and to promote the improvement of the information infrastructure within the United Nations system. As one of its activities in achieving these goals, ACCIS produces a number of information products that include information from all United Nations organizations.

ACCIS maintains a database of computerized databases and information systems, including systems of environmental interest, operated by United Nations organizations. Data from this database are published as the *Directory of United Nations databases and information systems (DUNDIS)*, most recently in 1985 (ISSN 0255-920X, United Nations publication number GV.E.84.0.5).

ACCIS also maintains a database of serials published by United Nations organizations. Of approximately 4000 serials identified in the *Directory of United Nations serial publications* (ISSN 1011-2952, United Nations publication number GV.E.87.0.3), published from this database in 1988, more than 250 deal with subjects of environmental relevance.

ACCIS is developing a database of all activities in support of economic and social development, including environment-related projects, financed and/or executed by organizations of the United Nations system. The first printed version of this Register of Development Activities of the United Nations System is scheduled for dissemination in autumn 1988. ACCIS publishes guides, such as the present guide, to United Nations information sources by subject area. It also produces the bi-monthly *ACCIS newsletter*.

ACCIS is looking into the feasibility of producing an indexing vocabulary based on the 1985 *Macrothesaurus for information processing in the field of economic and social development*, with the inclusion of terms from the *UNBIS thesaurus* and the *World Bank thesaurus*. As part of the preliminary investigation. Member States and United Nations organizations will be asked to provide feedback on the usefulness of such a tool, as it is hoped that the resulting vocabulary will be of use to both constituencies.

Contact: ACCIS Secretariat; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland; or for publications, Publishing Division, Sales Section: United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

1.2 Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) was established by ECOSOC in 1958. The principal role of the ECA is to study, assist and participate in the economic, social and technological development of Africa through the activities of its divisions of industry, agriculture, transport and communications, natural resources, trade and finance, social development, socioeconomic research and planning, administration management and manpower, population and statistics. It is also concerned with Africa's economic relation to the world and organizes related programmes.

The ECA Library includes material on natural resources, population and economic and social development.

Contact: The Library; Economic Commission for Africa; PO Box 3001; ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia.

The Central Co-ordination Office of the Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS) of ECA maintains a specialized collection on natural resources and environmental management, manpower planning, and economic and social development. It has also developed the on-site PADIS-Development Bibliographic Database, from which the publication *Devindex Africa* is produced. Another on-site database, the Directory of African Specialists, gathers personal data on experts in a wide variety of development fields. Two more databases, which will provide information on on-going research activities and describe organizations specializing in development work, will be made available by the end of 1988. Printed versions of the databases are made available at regular intervals.

Contact: The Pan-African Documentation and Information System; Economic Commission for Africa; PO Box 3001; ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia.

More detailed information on ECA environmental activities is contained in the following sections:

2.5.5 Population Division - ECA

2.5.9 Statistics Division - ECA

1.3 Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) was created by ECOSOC in 1947 to provide a systematic means of intergovernmental co-operation among European countries and the United States and Canada. Its objectives are, *inter alia*: promotion of international trade; scientific and technological co-operation; improvement of the environment; and long-term programming and projections as a basis for economic policy making.

In the field of environment ECE pursues programmes covering general policy and management issues, environmental impact assessment, air pollution problems, low-waste technology, waste management, and water management, as well as flora, fauna and their habitats. The ECE also provides the secretariat for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, which entered into force on 16 March 1983.

ECE's publications programme includes a wide range of material of interest to environmental studies (see also section 2.11.1, on the ECE Statistical Division). Topics covered include environmental protection and rational use of natural resources, air pollution, water management, building and construction, housing and human settlements, urbanization and urban renewal, energy resources, supplies and conservation, and low- and non-waste technology.

In co-operation with UNEP, three times a year the ECE produces a consolidated calendar of meetings of environmental interest.

Contact: Environment and Human Settlements Division; Economic Commission for Europe; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

Results of the 1986 major review prepared within the framework of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution are published in *National strategies and policies for air pollution abatement* (ECE/EB.AIR/14, sales number E.87.II.E.29). A new series on the environment has recently been inaugurated with the publication of *Application of environ-*

mental impact assessment: highways and dams (E.87.II.E.14) and *National strategies for protection of flora, fauna and their habitats* (E.88.II.E.2).

Contact: Publishing Division, Sales Section: United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

More detailed information on ECE environmental activities is contained in the following sections:

- 2.6.4 Energy Division - ECE
- 2.7.14 Working Party on Urban and Regional Planning and Research - ECE
- 2.9.1 Agriculture and Timber Division - ECE/FAO
- 2.10.1 Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)
- 2.11.1 Statistical Division - ECE

1.4 Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) was established by ECOSOC in 1948, and is concerned with the economic development of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The ECLAC Library collection includes 29,142 monographs, 2,200 serial titles, and 110,629 United Nations documents. Subjects covered include: economic development; social development; natural resources; transport; industry; international trade; economic integration; economic planning; social planning; technology transfer; environment; transnational corporations; foreign trade; and Latin America. The Library maintains an on-site database, BIBLOS, from which it produces the *Boletín mensual* and the annual *Cepalindex*. There is a monthly supplement to *Cepalindex*.

Contact: Chief Librarian; Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; Casilla 179-D; SANTIAGO, Chile.

The ECLAC publications programme contains items of interest in environmental studies, mainly in the areas of styles of development, general agriculture, agricultural frontier, metropolitanization, industrialization and peasant survival.

Contact: Publishing Division, Sales Section: United Nations; NEW YORK; NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

ECLAC's Division of Statistics and Quantitative Analysis maintains a number of on-site statistical databases, which are used in the production of the *Statistical yearbook for Latin America*, issued annually since 1969. Of particular interest is the Banco de Datos de Series Anuales (BADEANU), which includes production and natural resources and demographic and social statistics.

Contact: Database Administrator; Division of Statistics and Quantitative Analysis; Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; Casilla 179-D; SANTIAGO, Chile; or for the *Yearbook*, Publishing Division, Sales Section: United United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

Also at ECLAC is the Latin American Center for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES). The Center has a specialized collection, including the environment, regional development, and economic and social development and planning, and maintains several on-site databases in this area. Of particular interest is the Directory of Institutions of Latin America and the Caribbean and their Environmental Training Activities.

Contact: Director; Latin American Center for Economic and Social Documentation; Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; Casilla 179-D; SANTIAGO, Chile.

ECLAC's Sub-regional Headquarters for the Caribbean maintains the Caribbean Documentation Centre (CDC) which co-ordinates the decentralised Caribbean Information System/Economic and Social Planning (CARISPLAN), a network of libraries and information units in various subject areas, including social and development planning, housing, energy, and agriculture. The CARISPLAN database for economic and social planning is maintained on-site and from it is published *CARISPLAN abstracts*. The database is available on the CDC host for online searching via public data networks or telephone dial-up.

Contact: Project Co-ordinator; Caribbean Documentation Centre; Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; PO Box 1113; PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad and Tobago.

More detailed information on ECLAC environmental activities is contained in the following section:

2.5.4 Latin American Demographic Centre - ECLAC

1.5 Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) was established by ECOSOC in 1947. Its principal role is to initiate and participate in measures for the development of Asia and the Pacific.

The ESCAP Library collection includes 120,000 monographs and 4,000 serial titles, in addition to 15,000 United Nations and ESCAP documents. Subjects covered include natural resources and the environment, agricultural development, energy and population. It publishes the semi-annual *Asian bibliography* based on its recent acquisitions, and maintains an on-site database of bibliographic references, the ESCAP Bibliographic Information System/Library (EBIS/LIB). Other library publications include *Rural development*, *EBIS register of serials* and *ESCAP documents and publications*.

Contact: Chief, The Library; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; United Nations Building; Rajdamnern Avenue; BANGKOK 10200, Thailand.

The Environmental Co-ordinating Unit produces the printed: *ESCAP environment news*, a newsletter publishing short articles, news items and viewpoints on environmental issues in the Asia and Pacific region.

Contact: Environmental Co-ordinating Unit; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; United Nations Building; Rajdamnern Avenue; BANGKOK 10200, Thailand.

More detailed information on ESCAP environmental activities is contained in the following sections:

2.2.1 Agricultural Requisites Scheme for Asia and the Pacific/Fertilizer Advisory, Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (ARSAP/FADINAP) - ESCAP

2.5.8 Regional Population Information Centre - ESCAP

2.7.5 Human Settlements Information System - ESCAP

2.9.5 Regional Remote Sensing Information System (RIS) - ESCAP

2.11.3 Statistics Division - ESCAP

1.6 Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

ECOSOC established the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) in 1973 to facilitate the economic development of Western Asia.

The ESCWA Library collection covers agriculture, economic policy, human settlements, industry, natural resources, science and technology, and population and social development.

Contact: from North America: Chief; Library and Documentation Section; Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Baghdad); PO Box 5749; NEW YORK, NY 10163, USA; from elsewhere: Chief; Library and Documentation Section; Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Baghdad Pouch); c/o United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

1.7 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

A specialized agency of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was founded in 1945. FAO strives to promote investment in agriculture and better soil and water management, improve yields of crops and livestock, incite the transfer of technology to, and the development of agricultural research in, developing countries.

FAO's activities, though not primarily in the field of the environment, are nevertheless very closely linked with various environmental topics. In many cases, it is therefore difficult to make a clear distinction between those units involved solely with environmental issues and others, which have to keep environmental aspects in constant perspective. The FAO activities and units included in this guide are those most closely linked with environmental topics in general.

The David Lubin Memorial Library of FAO has one of the world's largest collections of publications and documents in the fields of agriculture, food, nutrition, rural development, plant production, forestry, animal production, agricultural machinery, agricultural economics, and fisheries.

It has over one million volumes, including 15,000 serial titles. Additionally, it maintains a comprehensive collection of FAO documents (over 115,000 titles). The Library provides loans to other United Nations agencies and external bodies.

The Library is responsible for the maintenance of several databases, including the FAO Documentation Database (FAODOC) and the FAO Library Serials Database. The Library also maintains the on-site AGLINET Union List of Serials Database. AGLINET is a network of agricultural libraries that co-operate to provide rapid and economical interlibrary loan and document delivery services. It publishes the *AGLINET union list of serials*, which indicates serial holdings of libraries within the network.

All substantial publications and technical documents produced by FAO, including field documents, are searchable on the FAO database or on AGRIS (International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology, see 2.2.8) and are available full-text on microfiche. Annual sets (with cumulative indexes) are sold by subscription. Individual titles can also be purchased.

Current documents are also listed in the printed bi-monthly bulletin *FAO documentation: current bibliography*, which cumulates in COM format.

Special subject bibliographies based on FAO documentation are also compiled from time to time on areas such as: forestry, fisheries, animal production, plant protection and production, natural resources, and rural development. These are available from the FAO Distribution and Sales Section.

The Library holdings are accessible through several COM catalogues: *Catalogue of monographs*, 1976 to present, and *Library list of serials received*.

Contact: Chief Librarian; David Lubin Memorial Library; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy.

More detailed information on FAO environmental activities is contained in the following sections:

2.2.2 Computer Programme System for Fertilizer Data Processing - FAO

2.2.3 Current Agricultural Research Information System (CARIS) - FAO

2.2.4 Environment and Energy Programmes Coordinating Centre (AGRE) - FAO

2.2.5 Photo Library - FAO

2.2.6 Global and Perspective Studies Unit - FAO

2.2.7 Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) - FAO

2.2.8 International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS) - FAO

2.2.9 Reference Unit, Plant Production and Protection Division - FAO

2.2.10 Statistics Division - FAO

2.3.1 Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS) - United Nations/FAO/UNESCO

2.4.2 Agrometeorology Group - FAO

2.7.2 ESH Reference Unit - FAO

2.7.3 Food Contamination Monitoring Programme - FAO/WHO

2.8.8 Waste Paper Survey - FAO

2.9.1 Agriculture and Timber Division - ECE/FAO

2.9.3 Forestry Department - FAO

2.9.6 Soil Resources, Management and Conservation Service - FAO

2.9.11 Water Resources, Development and Management Service - FAO

1.8 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), negotiated in 1947, is a multilateral treaty subscribed to or applied in practice by countries that together account for more than four-fifths of world trade. It is the only multilateral instrument that lays down agreed rules for international trade. GATT also functions as the principal international body concerned with negotiating the reduction of trade barriers and with international trade relations. A basic principle of the General Agreement is that Member Countries should consult with one another on trade problems; such consultation is a major and continuing part of GATT's work. Among the means used for dispute settlements are independent Panels of Conciliation.

GATT maintains a library that includes monographs, serial publications and documents. It publishes *GATT studies in international trade*, a series intended to contribute to the discussion and understanding of current issues in the field of international trade. "Industrial Pollution Control and International Trade," dated July 1971, the first paper in the series, explores some of the problems that must be solved in evolving guidelines for action that will permit effective pollution control without damage to the structure of international trade.

Contact: Library; External Relations and Information Division; General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; Centre William Rappard; 154, rue de Lausanne; 1211 GENEVA 21, Switzerland.

1.9 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) began work in 1957 as an autonomous intergovernmental agency under the aegis of the United Nations. Its prime function is to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world, and it is required to ensure that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose.

IAEA gives advice and technical assistance to Member States on nuclear power development, including its application in water desalination, on health and safety, on radioactive waste management, on legal aspects of the use of atomic energy, and on prospecting for and exploiting nuclear raw materials; in addition, it promotes the use of radiation and isotopes in hydrology, industry, agriculture, medicine and biology, through the provision of expert services, specialized equipment and supplies, individual and group training opportunities, research contracts, scientific meetings and publications.

A major interest of IAEA is nuclear safety and environmental protection, reflected by a large publications programme in this area. Specific subjects covered include guidelines for monitoring and preventing radiological contamination of personnel and the environment, safe handling and transport of radioactive materials, treatment and disposal of radioactive wastes, and containment and safety of nuclear power plants. Other publications of interest to environmental studies include a regular series of reports from a worldwide network jointly organized by IAEA and the WMO concerned with the concentration of the environmental isotopes (tritium, deuterium and oxygen-18) in precipitation. A wide range of other publications is available on topics such as tracer studies in soil physics, irrigation and hydrology, nuclear desalination and uranium geology.

Contact: Division of Publications; International Atomic Energy Agency; Vienna International Centre; PO Box 100; 1400 VIENNA, Austria.

The Vienna International Centre Library serves the needs of the IAEA, UNIDO and other United Nations organizations located at the Centre. The Library collection is multidisciplinary, including agriculture, food and economic development. An on-site database, Library Information Online (LION) is maintained and from it is produced the printed product *VIC Library acquisitions*.

Contact: Head, Vienna International Centre Library; Division of Scientific and Technical Information; Department of Nuclear Energy and Safety; International Atomic Energy Agency; Vienna International Centre; PO Box 100; 1400 VIENNA, Austria.

More detailed information on IAEA environmental activities is contained in the following sections:

2.3.2 International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity - IAEA

2.6.3 Economic Studies Section - IAEA

2.6.9 International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) - IAEA/UNESCO

2.6.10 International Nuclear Information System (INIS) - IAEA

2.8.3 Department of Nuclear Energy and Safety - IAEA

1.10 International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was established in 1947, after 26 States had ratified the Convention on International Civil Aviation drawn up at the Chicago International Civil Aviation Conference in 1944. To date, the Convention has been ratified by 157 States. The aims and objectives of ICAO are to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of a safe, efficient and regular international air transport system.

Three main areas of ICAO's activities are of interest to environmental studies:

* aeronautical meteorology;
* aircraft noise and engine emissions;
* air transport of dangerous goods.

ICAO is responsible for the establishment of aeronautical requirements in the field of meteorology, and collaborates with WMO in this area. Publications in the field of aeronautical meteorology include:

> *Convention on International Civil Aviation* Annex 3. Meteorological service for international air navigation;
>
> *Manual of aeronautical meteorological practice* (ICAO document 8896);
>
> *Manual of runway visual range observing and reporting practices* (ICAO document 9328);
>
> *Manual of the ICAO standard atmosphere* (ICAO document 7488);
>
> *Wind shear* (ICAO circular 186).

The *Catalogue of ICAO publications* and the *Catalogue of ICAO audiovisual training aids*, listing tapes, slide presentations and films in these areas, are available on request.

Contact: Document Sales Unit; International Civil Aviation Organization; 1000 Sherbrooke Street West; MONTREAL, Québec H3A 2R2, Canada.

ICAO is responsible for drawing up international regulations concerning the safe transport of dangerous goods by air, and collaborates with other international organizations, such as the IAEA, IMO, United Nations and WHO, in this regard.

Publications in this area include:

> *Convention on International Civil Aviation* Annex 18. The safe transport of dangerous goods by air;
>
> *Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air* (ICAO document 9284);
>
> *Dangerous goods training programme* (ICAO document 9375);
>
> *Emergency response guidance for aircraft incidents involving dangerous goods* (ICAO document 9481).

Address: International Civil Aviation Organization; 1000 Sherbrooke Street West; MONTREAL, Québec H3A 2R2, Canada.

More detailed information on ICAO environmental activities is contained in the following sections:

2.8.1 Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection (CAEP) - ICAO

1.11 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) began its operations in December 1977, subsequent to the entry into force of the agreement establishing IFAD, on 30 November 1977. The main objective of IFAD is to mobilize resources for agricultural development in developing Member States.

IFAD's projects are designed to include environmentally sound and sustainable rural development aimed at improving the poorest segments of the rural population. Some 55 percent of IFAD-financed projects include environmental components such as water conservation, soil conservation, erosion control, land improvement, small-scale irrigation, flood control and drainage, salinity control, afforestation, sand dune fixation, and environmentally sound methods of pest and disease control.

Planned activities include:

- a review of projects with respect to due consideration of environmental impact;
- development of checklists of possible environmental impact of project activities;
- collection of environmental profiles of countries and regions;
- training of staff in environmental management.

IFAD publications include:

Soil and water conservation in sub-Saharan Africa: issues and options, 1986.

Address: International Fund for Agricultural Development; Via del Serafico 107; 00142 ROME, Italy.

1.12 International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Established in 1919, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) became the United Nations system's first specialized agency, in 1946. The Organisation functions through the International Labour Office to raise working and living standards worldwide.

The collection of ILO's Central Library and Documentation Branch covers labour and employment topics, including a number of aspects of interest to environmental studies. The library collection now totals over 500,000 monographs and 7,500 serial publications.

The Library is responsible for the LABORDOC database, which includes nearly 150,000 references, several thousand of which refer to documents on environmental issues, in such areas as the occupational environment, ergonomics, noise and lighting, ventilation and vibration, occupational health and safety, and environmental issues related to development. LABORDOC is available for online searching via the ALDOC, ARAMIS, ECA, ESA-IRS, Executive Telecom, IDRC, and Pergamon ORBIT InfoLine host systems (for addresses of online hosts, see Annex 5.3).

LABORDOC is used to produce *International labour documentation*, a monthly ILO serial publication.

There is also a terminology database, ILO Thesaurus (THESMAS), from which the printed *ILO thesaurus: labour, employment and training terminology* is produced.

Contact: Chief: Central Library and Documentation Branch; Labour Information and Statistics Department; International Labour Office; 4, route des Morillons; 1211 GENEVA 22, Switzerland.

More detailed information on ILO environmental activities is contained in the following sections:

2.6.11 Rural Employment Policies Branch - ILO

2.8.5 International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre (CIS) - ILO

2.8.7 Management Development Referral Service (MDRS) - INTERMAN - ILO

1.13 International Maritime Organization (IMO)

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) was established in 1958 and is concerned with shipping and maritime affairs. The main objectives of IMO are to promote international co-operation on technical matters relating to the safety of shipping, to facilitate maritime transport, and to prevent marine pollution from ships.

The main committees of IMO are as follows:

- the Maritime Safety Committee (MSC), which carries out the Organization's technical work;
- the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC), which was established in 1973 and is responsible for co-ordinating the Organization's activities in the prevention and control of pollution of the marine environment from ships;
- the Legal Committee, which is responsible for considering legal matters within the scope of the Organization;
- the Technical Co-operation Committee, which coordinates the work of the Organization in the provision of technical assistance in the maritime field, in particular to the developing countries;
- the Facilitation Committee, which is a subsidiary organ responsible for IMO's activities and functions relating to the facilitation of international maritime traffic.

The IMO Library collection provides the necessary bibliographic support to IMO's activities, and includes material on marine pollution and pollution control in its collection. The Library may be consulted for reference by appointment. Some material is available on loan to libraries; information is given on request whenever possible.

Contact: Librarian; Administrative Division; Common Services Section; International Maritime Organization; 4 Albert Embankment; LONDON SE1 7SR, UK.

IMO's publications include numerous conventions, codes and recommendations, and supporting documents. Of particular interest are the following:

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973/1978;

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil 1954, as amended in 1962 and 1969 (OILPOL 1954);

Regulations for the Control of Pollution by Noxious Liquid Substances in Bulk;

Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Oil;

Manual on oil pollution. This a particularly useful guide for governments of developing countries and for those directly involved with sea transportation and transfer of oil and those responsible for oil spill response;

Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code);

International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code);

IMO/UNEP guidelines on oil spill dispersant application and environmental considerations, containing practical information on the use of dispersants for dealing with oil spills at sea; available in English, French and Spanish;

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), 1986 consolidated edition, available in English and French (five loose-leaf volumes, with binders), a collection of international regulations governing the carriage of dangerous goods in ships, useful not only to the mariner, but also to all those involved in industries and services connected with shipping;

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1986 consolidated edition. Of all the international conventions dealing with maritime safety, the most important is the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS). In order to provide an easy reference to all SOLAS requirements applicable from 1 July 1986, the 1986 publication contains: Articles of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974; Articles of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974; Consolidated text of the Annex to the 1974 SOLAS Convention and the 1978 Protocol relating to it, incorporating the 1981 and 1983 amendments;

Oily water separators and monitoring equipment (1987 edition). This new and expanded edition incorporates further guidelines developed by the MEPC since the 1982 edition, as well as the revised guidelines and specifications for oil discharge monitoring and control systems for oil tankers developed and adopted by the Assembly (resolution A.586(14)) which apply to oil tankers built on or after 2 October 1986;

Ships' routeing (5th edition), loose-leaf, with binder. This publication, containing information on routeing and areas to be avoided by ships or certain classes thereof, is intended primarily for administrations responsible for planning and supporting routeing systems for use by international shipping. This edition incorporates amendments 1 to 5;

International Code of Signals (1987 edition). This code is intended for communications between ships, aircraft and authorities ashore during situations related essentially to the safety of navigation and persons; it is especially useful when language difficulties arise. The Code is suitable for transmission by all means of communication, including radiotelephony and radio telegraphy;

Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS). The continuing need for improvements in existing arrangements for maritime distress and safety communications has led to the development by IMO, with the assistance of CCIR, IHO, INMARSAT, ITU and WMO, of a new global maritime distress and safety system, incorporating recent technical developments. The aim of this publication is to explain the basic concept of this system, the functions it will perform, and how it is expected to be introduced;

International Conference on Marine Pollution, 1975. A key publication covering several important regulations that cover the prevention or control of various types of marine pollution.

Contact: Publications Section; International Maritime Organization; 4 Albert Embankment; LONDON SE1 7SR, UK.

1.14 International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Founded in Paris in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) took its present name in 1932 and became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1947. The ITU is governed by the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982, which entered into force on 1 January 1984. The ITU acts to encourage world co-operation in the use of telecommunications of all kinds, to promote technical development and to harmonize national policies in this field. It also plans, co-ordinates and regulates all kinds of telecommunications, including satellite communications.

Activities of the ITU have an impact, not only on the terrestrial environment, but also on that of outer space. The annual *Report by the International Telecommunication Union on telecommunication and the peaceful uses of outer space* describes the salient regulatory, standardization and developmental activities carried out in this important area by the permanent organs of the Union.

Address: International Telecommunication Union; Place des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland.

1.15 Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO)

The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) came into being on 1 March 1972, as the result of a General Assembly Resolution. UNDRO performs three primary functions:

* to mobilize and co-ordinate the relief assistance of the various organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, of governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and of national voluntary agencies, in response to requests from countries stricken by disasters;

* to study and promote the prevention and preparedness aspects of disasters, including the prediction of natural disasters and their control;

* to serve as the focal point of the United Nations system for the dissemination of disaster-related information. This includes background information on disaster-prone countries, information on technological developments in the areas of disaster relief, preparedness and prevention, and operational information on current disaster emergency situations.

Address: Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

The UNDRO Data Processing and Telecommunications Unit maintains computerized databases on disasters in general, including natural disasters, disaster preparedness, disaster prevention, and disaster relief.

This Disaster Management Data Base System is a multi-database system that currently includes the following types of information:

* Country Profiles (background information on disaster-prone countries);
* Situation Reports, of disaster emergency situations worldwide;
* Contributions toward relief assistance for disasters worldwide;
* A Bibliography Data Base, containing information on all documents currently in UNDRO's specialized Reference Library;
* A Consultant Profile Data Base, containing curricula vitae of disaster-management specialists available for assessment or technical assistance missions;
* Information on past disasters worldwide;
* Information on National Emergency Response Services worldwide;
* National Emergency Co-ordinators worldwide;
* Information on suppliers and stockpiles of emergency relief goods worldwide;
* Information on training and research institutions in disaster management worldwide.

The Unit has also recently developed the UNDRONET International Disaster Management Information Network, which provides access to much of the above information directly from any personal computer with communications capabilities.

Contact: Chief; Data Processing and Telecommunications Unit; Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland, for additional details or extracts of information from these systems.

The UNDRO Information and Publications Unit provides information on UNDRO publications on disasters and disaster emergency relief, preparedness, and prevention. The Unit's publications include *UNDRO news* (bi-monthly), and a compendium series on various aspects of disaster management, among others.

Contact: Information and Publications Officer; Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

The UNDRO Reference Library holds a specialized collection of disaster-related documents. The Library's coverage includes: deforestation; desertification; environmental problems; oil spills; environmental pollution; soil conservation; and soil erosion, among many other subjects. The Library publishes a *List of recent acquisitions* on a regular basis. A bibliography of the entire collection is included in the Bibliography Data Base noted previously, and therefore searches for documents on a particular subject can be easily made.

Contact: UNDRO Reference Library; Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

The UNDRO Data Bank provides research and information services on specific topics in the area of disaster relief, disaster prevention, and disaster preparedness. Some of the information maintained by the Data Bank is also included in the databases noted previously, as well as in UNDRONET.

Contact: Data Bank Administrator; Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

1.16 United Nations

The United Nations Charter was drawn up by the representatives of 50 countries at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, which met at San Francisco from 25 April to 26 June 1945. The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945. The major functions of the United Nations are:

* to maintain international peace and security;
* to develop friendly relations among nations;
* to co-operate internationally in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions in attaining these common ends;
* to undertake interdisciplinary research and analyses, drawing as necessary upon all relevant parts of the United Nations system, including the preparation of global economic and social surveys and projections to assist the General Assembly and ECOSOC;
* to undertake intersectoral analyses and syntheses of development issues in close collaboration with other organizations of the United Nations system, and to prepare appropriate recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly and ECOSOC;
* to identify and bring to the attention of governments emerging economic and social issues of international concern;
* to prepare for publication and dissemination the results of research and analyses undertaken.

The Information Systems Unit (ISU) in the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA) has developed the on-site database Development Information System (DIS). DIS contains over 10,000 bibliographic references to unpublished studies, mission reports and project reports from several United Nations offices, in the area of natural resources, population, human settlements, development planning, industry and economic and social development. The database is used to produce the bi-monthly *Development information abstracts*. A terminological database is also maintained, which is used to produce the *Macrothesaurus for information processing in the field of economic and social development*. DIS is willing to carry out searches on specific topics and to provide users with copies of documents abstracted by the system.

Contact: Information Systems Unit, Room DC2-1766; Division for Interorganizational Co-operation and Programme Development; Department of International Economic and Social Affairs; United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA.

The Dag Hammarskjöld Library at the United Nations includes material covering a wide area of United Nations activities, including the environment, natural resources, population and human settlements. The United Nations Bibliographic Information System (UNBIS) is a series of computerized files developed by the Library, several of which also include environmental and population topics.

Contact: Director, Dag Hammarskjöld Library; Department of Conference Services; United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA.

The Library of the United Nations Office at Geneva includes material on the environment, population, energy and economic planning among its wide-ranging collections.

Contact: Reference Librarian; Economic and Social Reading Room; Library; United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

More detailed information on United Nations environmental activities is contained in the following sections:

2.3.1 Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS) - United Nations/FAO/UNESCO

2.5.1 Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistical Office

2.5.2 Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA) - United Nations

2.5.7 Population Information Network (POPIN) - United Nations

2.6.7 Energy Statistics Unit, United Nations Statistical Office

2.6.12 United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)

2.7.11 United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA)

2.7.12 United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)

2.9.7 United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)

2.9.8 United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD)

2.9.9 United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE)

2.11.4 United Nations Statistical Information System (UNSIS)

1.17 United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (UNCHS)

The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (UNCHS) was established in 1978. UNCHS is the secretariat to the intergovernmental policy-making body, the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements, which now meets biennially. UNCHS assists the Commission in co-ordinating human settlements activities in the United Nations system and provides substantive support to the Commission.

The extensive publication programme of UNCHS on human settlements includes many items relevant to environmental studies, in areas such as: settlements policies and strategies; settlement planning; shelter and community services; development of the indigenous construction sector; low-cost infrastructure for human settlements; land; mobilization of finance for human settlements development, and human settlements institutions and management.

Contact: Publications, UNCHS, PO Box 30030, NAIROBI, Kenya.

The UNCHS Documentation Service maintains a library of over 1,500 monographs, 12,000 documents and reports, and 75 serial titles, concerned with human settlements, housing, land use, building and construction, water supply and sanitation, and rural development. Printed publications include the *Documentation Service bulletin* and *Bibliographic notes*.

Contact: Librarian; Documentation Service; Information Audio-Visual and Documentation Division; United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat); United Nations Office at Nairobi; PO Box 30030; NAIROBI, Kenya.

The UNCHS Audio-visual Library collection includes more than 300 16mm films and video cassettes - Umatic and VHS. Photographs and slides and a few photographic exhibitions are all included in the collection. A revised 1987 *Audio-visual catalogue* is available.

Contact: Chief; Information Audio-Visual and Documentation Division; United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat); United Nations Office at Nairobi; PO Box 30030; NAIROBI, Kenya.

More detailed information on UNCHS environmental activities is contained in the following section:

2.7.6 Information Systems Unit - UNCHS

1.18 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 11 December 1946. UNICEF as a developmental organization is mandated principally to address the problems of children - and women - in developing countries, and to act as the advocate of women and children worldwide.

UNICEF supports and facilitates activities that - directly or indirectly - have positive impact on issues of environmental concern. Its areas of interest include: health and family planning, water and sanitation, food security, women's concerns, education, energy, urban services, and natural disasters.

UNICEF publications include:

Annual reports for UNICEF-assisted country programmes;

Adjustment with a human face - protecting the vulnerable and promoting growth, 1987;

UNICEF and the household fuels crisis;

Sahel: histoire d'une désertification.

The UNICEF Headquarters Library collects material on child and maternal health, including information on sanitation and water supply.

Contact: Librarian; Programme Publications, Library and Research Section; Programme Division; United Nations Children's Fund; 3 United Nations Plaza; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA.

The Information Resources Management Reference Centre, at the UNICEF office in Geneva, also maintains a specialized collection and database, which includes material related to the environment.

Contact: Research/Documentation Officer; United Nations Children's Fund; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

1.19 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established by the United Nations General Assembly as one of its permanent organs in December 1964. Its role is to promote international trade, particularly that of developing countries, with a view to accelerating economic development. Now with 168 Member States, it has become a principal instrument of the General Assembly for deliberation and negotiation in the field of international trade and related issues of international economic co-operation.

The UNCTAD Special Programme on Least-Developed Countries has prepared a study on the drought and the external trade of member countries of CILSS (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel) (document TD/B/1082, now out of print). It is in the process of completing a similar study concerning the member countries of the recently established Inter-governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD), which comprises six countries of Eastern Africa: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.

Contact: Special Programme for LDCs; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

In addition, the *Least-developed countries*, a series of annual reports, contains a short section on recent developments and policies taken in the field of environment and disasters by least-developed countries.

Contact: Publishing Division, Sales Section; United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

1.20 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Established in 1965, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the world's largest grant development assistance organization, maintaining a network of offices in 112 countries, and drawing on the expertise of some 35 specialized and technical United Nations agencies to work in virtually every sector of development.

Projects supported by UNDP include many of interest to environmental studies in fields such as: cartography, land and water, mineral resources, biological resources, energy; agricultural development and support services, crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry; population dynamics, family planning; settlement planning, housing and infrastructure; health services, disease prevention and control and environmental health; and science and technology, including oceanography and meteorology.

More details of UNDP's activities can be found in the *Annual report of the Administrator*.

The emphasis in all UNDP's activities is on the permanent enhancement of self-reliant development in each developing country. UNDP projects are therefore designed to: identify and quantify productive resources; provide technical training at all levels and in all requisite skills; supply equipment and technology in conjunction with training; identify investment opportunities and assist in planning and co-ordinating development efforts.

UNDP also plays the chief co-ordinating role for operational development activities undertaken by the whole United Nations system. At the country level, the head of each UNDP office is usually designated as Resident Co-ordinator of the United Nations system's Operational Activities for Development and is also local representative for many United Nations organizations and agencies. Globally, UNDP has been assigned numerous co-ordinating roles, from administering special-purpose programmes like the United Nations Development Fund for Women, to chairing the inter-agency steering committee on the Decade for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation.

The Programme and Project Information System (PPMS) at UNDP contains information on over 23,000 UNDP-financed projects both completed and ongoing. Project status, budget and expenditure information are available under broad subject and descriptor classifications, as well as by region, country, executing agency, source of funds, size and approval date. Information can be retrieved through an online interactive facility as well as through *ad hoc* retrieval. The database is used to produce periodic reports, such as *UNDP compendium of approved projects*. This is a valuable compilation of data on all current projects, arranged in geographical order. User-defined printouts can also be supplied on request.

Contact: Chief: Documentation and Statistics Office; Bureau for Programme Policy and Evaluation; United Nations Development Programme; One United Nations Plaza; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA.

Each month the UNDP publishes a catalogue of publications that briefly describes UNDP information materials (brochures, reports, booklets, films, posters) currently available and gives their price and language of availability.

Contact: Distribution Unit, Room DCL-1972; United Nations Development Programme; One United Nations Plaza; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA.

More detailed information on UNDP environmental activities is contained in the following sections:

2.6.2 Centre on Small Energy Resources - UNITAR/UNDP

2.6.6 Energy Office - UNDP

2.9.9 United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE)

2.9.10 United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) - UNDP/UNEP

1.21 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

The Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) entered into effect in 1946. UNESCO's principal functions are: to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of people through all means of mass communication; to give fresh impetus to popular education and to the spread of culture; and to encourage the teaching and understanding of science.

UNESCO's Computerized Documentation System (CDS) includes a library and corresponding bibliographic database. Although the Library collection does not centre on environmental issues it does contain environmental information, especially information produced by UNESCO.

Contact: Division of the UNESCO Library; PGI; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; 7, place de Fontenoy; 75700 PARIS, France.

The Library at UNESCO's Regional Office for Science and Technology for Africa includes material on environmental and population education and earth sciences among its collection.

It also produces the printed *Bulletin of the UNESCO Regional Office for Science and Technology for Africa*.

Contact: Library; Regional Office for Science and Technology for Africa; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; PO Box 30592; NAIROBI, Kenya.

The Documentation Centre at UNESCO's Regional Office for Science and Technology for Latin America and the Caribbean includes material on the environment in its collection.

It produces the printed:

- *Revista de indices*;
- *Boletın ROSTLAC*.

Contact: Documentation Centre; Regional Office for Science and Technology for Latin America and the Caribbean; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; PO Box 859; MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.

The holdings of the Library at UNESCO's Regional Office for Science and Technology for Southeast Asia include subjects covering the environment (with emphasis on coastal management and tropical rain forests), geology (natural hazards and volcanology), ecology (urban ecology and resources management), hydrology (resource management), and marine science (coral reefs and mangrove ecosystems). A coral reef database is also maintained.

Contact: Director; Regional Office for Science and Technology for Southeast Asia; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; PO Box 273/JKT; 10002 JAKARTA, Indonesia.

More detailed information on UNESCO environmental activities is contained in the following sections:

2.1.4 Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme - UNESCO

2.3.1 Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS) - United Nations/FAO/UNESCO

2.3.3 Marine Environmental Data Information Referral System, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) - UNESCO

2.5.6 Population Education Clearing House - UNESCO

2.6.5 Energy Information Programme - UNESCO

2.6.9 International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) - IAEA/UNESCO

1.22 United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was established by resolution of the General Assembly in 1972, following the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in 1972. UNEP's role is to co-ordinate environmental activities within the United Nations system and to work with governments to catalyse environmentally sound forms of development.

The Library and Documentation Centre assists the staff of UNEP by maintaining collections of scientific and technical information that help in analysing trends, assessing problems and promoting environmentally sound development. Subjects covered are: climate; biosphere ecology and conservation; desertification; environmental education; environmental health; environmental law; environmental assessment and monitoring; environmental management; energy; food and agriculture; natural disasters; oceans and coastal zones; pollution and waste; and soils and water.

Library publications are the *Library bulletin* and *UNEP documents*.

Contact: Chief; Library and Documentation Centre; United Nations Environment Programme; PO Box 30552; NAIROBI, Kenya.

More detailed information on UNEP environmental activities is contained in the following sections:

2.1.2 Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) - UNEP

2.1.3 International Environmental Information System (INFOTERRA) - UNEP

2.3.5 Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme - UNEP

2.8.4 Industry and Environment Office (IEO) - UNEP

2.8.6 International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) - UNEP

2.9.2 Desertification Control Programme - UNEP

2.9.10 United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) - UNDP/UNEP

1.23 United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

Established in 1969, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) is the largest internationally funded source of assistance to population programmes in developing countries.

The UNFPA Library collection includes material on population, demography, public health, family planning and social development.

Contact: Librarian; Administration and Finance Division; United Nations Fund for Population Activities; 220 East 42nd Street; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA.

UNFPA has been publishing its official journal, *Populi*, (quarterly, in English) since 1974. It aims to reach an informed and educated audience that has a special interest in population issues. *Populi* covers a broad range of topics such as development, media and population, and individual decision-making on childbearing and child-spacing. *Populi* also presents special country reports, conference and research papers, essays, brief news round-ups, letters, and book reviews. Occasional theme issues are published; in 1986, for example, issues were published on urbanization and communications.

Population: UNFPA newsletter is a monthly publication about UNFPA activities and latest developments in the population field. It is available in English, French and Spanish.

State of world population report, an annual publication issued since 1970, highlighting new developments in population, is available in Arabic, English, French, and Spanish.

The UNFPA publications programme also includes a number of important series:

Policy statements, an irregular series providing texts of recent policy statements and speeches delivered by the Executive Director;

Population profiles, a series of monographs that either summarize the population situation in a given country or provide an overview of a population-related topic;

Policy development studies, a series covering a broad spectrum of population policy issues. It particularly seeks to identify emerging issues related to population and development and to evolve guidelines for their solution;

Population policy compendium, a series of country reports presenting information policy for the Member States of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Each report consists of a data sheet with accompanying text;

Needs assessment reports, a series based on UNFPA's extensive programming exercise intended to respond to the need for population assistance in a number of developing countries. The reports endeavour to identify the areas in which individual countries require assistance to achieve self-reliance in formulating and implementing population policies and programmes;

Evaluation reports, a series of reports based on UNFPA's independent, in-depth evaluations of selected programmes and projects.

UNFPA also produces a number of films and videotapes that are available for sale or loan. Full details are given in the current *Publications and audio-visual guide*, available free on request.

Contact: Information and External Relations Division; United Nations Fund for Population Activities; 220 East 42nd Street; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA.

1.24 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is the 16th specialized agency of the United Nations system - a status it has occupied since 1 January 1986. Prior to its new status, UNIDO, which owes its origin to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, was an autonomous organization within the United Nations Secretariat. The Organization's transformation goes back to the 1975 Second General Conference, which adopted the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action calling for the strengthening of UNIDO "in order to increase its ability to render assistance to developing countries in the most efficient ways." In 1979 a plenipotentiary conference adopted a Constitution stipulating that UNIDO's primary objective shall be the promotion of industrial development in developing countries. It shall also promote industrial development and co-operation on global, regional, national and sectoral levels.

UNIDO works to encourage and extend assistance to the developing countries for the development, expansion and modernization of their industries; to assist developing countries in setting up and operating industries to utilize fully locally available natural and human resources and to contribute to self-reliance; to provide a forum and act as an instrument to serve the developing and industrialized countries in their contacts, consultations and negotiations; to develop special measures designed to promote co-operation among developing countries and between developed and developing countries; to co-ordinate all activities of the United Nations system relating to industrial development. Since 1975, special attention has been given to efforts aimed at raising the world's share of developing countries in manufacturing production. At the request of governments, the Organization assists developing countries in obtaining external financing for specific industrial projects on fair, equitable and mutually acceptable terms. In this connection, UNIDO seeks to identify new means of co-operation and actively solicits support from, and greater participation of, both the public and the private sectors of industry.

Address: United Nations Industrial Development Organization; Vienna International Centre; PO Box 300; 1400 VIENNA, Austria.

More detailed information on UNIDO environmental activities is contained in the following section:

2.8.2 Department for Industrial Promotion, Consultations and Technology - UNIDO

1.25 United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1963 as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations. The functions of UNITAR are:

* to provide training at various levels to persons, particularly from developing countries, for assignment with the United Nations or the specialized agencies and for assignments in their national services that are connected with the work of the United Nations, organizations related to the United Nations, or institutions operating in related fields;

* to conduct research related to the functions and objectives of the United Nations family according to the requirements of the United Nations and of United Nations organs and specialized agencies.

Address: United Nations Institute for Training and Research; 801, United Nations Plaza, NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA.

More detailed information on UNITAR environmental activities is contained in the following section:

2.6.2 Centre on Small Energy Resources - UNITAR/UNDP

1.26 United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) was established in 1963. Its main functions are to conduct research into problems and policies of social development and its relation to economic development. UNRISD carries out studies important to the work of the United Nations Secretariat, regional institutes and national institutes. UNRISD's work is also co-ordinated with that of specialized agencies of the United Nations.

The UNRISD Reference Centre maintains a library of over 2,000 books and 200 periodicals concerned with: agriculture; agricultural commodities; land use and reform; community and rural development; economics; economic development; economic and financial theory; economic history; trade; social science; social conditions and development; regional development; training and human resources; health and health services; housing; industry and industrialization; population; demography and migration; research methodology; environment and energy; women; labour; employment; industrial relations; and working conditions.

Food systems and society in eastern India : selected readings is a recent UNRISD publication of significant environmental relevance.

Forthcoming UNRISD publications dealing with environmental issues include:

Cash cropping and food security in Mexico : the case of El Bajío;
Problems of food security in the modern world;
Modernization, the environment and food security in Mexico : the case of Tabasco.

Contact: Reference Centre; United Nations Research Institute for Social Development; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

More detailed information on UNRISD environmental activities is contained in the following section:

2.11.2 Statistical Unit - UNRISD

1.27 United Nations University (UNU)

The Charter of the United Nations University (UNU) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1973 and it began operations in Tokyo in 1975. According to this Charter, the UNU is "an international community of scholars engaged in research, post-graduate training and the dissemination of knowledge" to further the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The UNU promotes co-operation among scientists and scholars by organizing multinational and multidisciplinary networks of researchers which co-operate in research and training projects covering a broad range of urgent global problems. The UNU also maintains working relationships with research institutes and universities around the world as well as with a number of international academic and professional associations and United Nations organizations. Thirty-nine universities and research institutes, mainly from developing countries, are linked more formally to the UNU as Associated Institutions.

Planning and co-ordination of the University's research, training and dissemination activities is carried out by the University Centre in Tokyo. The UNU has established two research and training centres and is in the process of establishing others. The first research and training centre is the UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU/WIDER) which started in Helsinki, Finland in 1985, and the second is the UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU/INRA), which is being established in Côte d'Ivoire and Zambia.

The publication and dissemination activities which support the University's programme include books, reports and audio-visual material on many items of environmental interest. They cover such topics as natural resources management and development, the causes and consequences of tropical deforestation, environmental impact assessment for development projects, management of coastal and water resources, renewable energy systems for rural communities, arid lands management and desertification, and agro-forestry systems. These publications and other materials are described in a *UNU publications* catalogue which is issued annually.

Contact: Chief of Academic Publication Services, UNU, Tokyo, for the catalogue and list of distributors or (in North America only) Publishing Division, Sales Section, United Nations, NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA.

For UNU/WIDER publications contact: UNU/WIDER, Annankatu 42 C, 00100 HELSINKI 10, Finland.

The UNU co-operates with the International Mountain Society in publishing the quarterly journal *Mountain research and development*, which covers a wide range of research related to the development of mountain regions. It aims to promote a better understanding of mountain environments and the sustainable management of mountain lands.

Contact: Mountain Research and Development, International Mountain Society, PO Box 3128 BOULDER CO 80307, USA.

More detailed information on UNU environmental activities is contained in the following section:

2.6.1 Abstracts of Selected Solar Energy Technology Service (ASSET) - UNU

1.28 Universal Postal Union (UPU)

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) was established in 1874 by the Berne Treaty, which became effective in 1875. The UPU is responsible for developing communications between peoples by the efficient operation of the postal services and thereby contributing to the attainment of international collaboration in the cultural, social and economic fields. The aim of the UPU is to secure the organization and improvement of postal services and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration. In addition, it provides, within the limits of its resources, the postal technical assistance sought by its Member Countries. To these ends, the UPU works both through its formally constituted organs and directly between the postal administrations of Member Countries.

The UPU has published *Saving energy and raw materials*, Study 512 of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies. Part One of this report is a digest of papers and observations contributed by 26 countries worldwide; Part Two is the papers themselves. This report is available, loose-leaf, in English and French.

Contact: Information and Documentation Section; Universal Postal Union; Case postale; 3000 BERNE 15, Switzerland.

1.29 World Bank

The World Bank consists of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), estab-

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lished in 1945, and the International Development Association (IDA). It has one central purpose: to promote economic and social progress in developing nations by the provision of financial and technical assistance. This is also the aim of the affiliated International Finance Corporation (IFC), which works with private investors from around the world and invests in commercial enterprises in developing countries.

Address: The World Bank; 1818 H Street NW; WASHINGTON, DC 20433, USA.

More detailed information on World Bank environmental activities is contained in the following sections:

2.1.1 Environment Department - World Bank

2.5.3 International Economics Department - World Bank

2.7.8 International Training Network for Water and Waste Management (ITN) - World Bank

1.30 World Food Council (WFC)

The World Food Council (WFC) is:

- an international forum that acts as advocate, catalyst, and co-ordinator in stimulating governments and the international community to adopt the policies and programmes necessary to alleviate world hunger and improve the global food system;
- a political overview body that serves as the eyes, ears, and conscience of the United Nations system regarding food issues;
- an assembly of ministers from 36 nations representing all regions of the world, assisted by a small staff of food policy specialists.

In response to the Council's recent decision in Beijing to include ecological issues affecting food security in its future work programme, the Secretariats of WFC and UNEP have embarked on a special co-operative effort to assess policy issues and advance understanding of, and action toward achieving, ecologically sustainable food security. The results of this joint effort will be presented by the WFC Secretariat to the Council, for discussion and recommendations for action.

Contact: Information Officer; World Food Council; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy.

1.31 World Health Organization (WHO)

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a United Nations specialized agency that was established in 1948. The objective of WHO is the attainment for all peoples of the highest possible level of health, which the WHO Constitution defines as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. In addition to a wide range of other functions in support of its main objective, WHO proposes conventions, agreements, and regulations, and makes recommendations on international nomenclature of diseases, causes of death, and public health practices. It develops, establishes and promotes international standards concerning foods and biological, pharmaceutical and similar substances.

Address: World Health Organization; 20, avenue Appia; 1211 GENEVA 27, Switzerland.

More detailed information on WHO environmental activities is contained in the following sections:

2.7.1 Division of Environmental Health - WHO

2.7.3 Food Contamination Monitoring Programme - FAO/WHO

2.7.4 Health Legislation Unit - WHO

2.7.7 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - WHO

2.7.9 Pan American Centre for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences (CEPIS) - PAHO/WHO

2.7.10 Regional Centre for Environmental Health Activities (CEHA) - EMRO/WHO

2.7.13 Western Pacific Regional Centre for the Promotion of Environmental Planning and Applied Studies (PEPAS) - WPRO/WHO

2.10.2 Pan American Centre for Human Ecology and Health (ECO) - PAHO/WHO

1.32 World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) was established by a 1967 convention that entered into force in 1970, and succeeded the United

International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI), which had been established in 1893. WIPO became a United Nations specialized agency in 1974.

The principal functions of WIPO are to promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world through co-operation among States and to ensure administrative co-operation among various "Unions," each founded on a multilateral treaty and dealing with the legal and administrative aspects of intellectual property. A substantial part of the activities and resources of WIPO is devoted to co-operation with developing countries. Particular emphasis is placed on the transfer of technology, including know-how, related to industrial property, and on improving access to the technological information contained in the world's patent documents. Many patents concern products and processes related, directly or indirectly, to environmental issues.

WIPO's Classifications and Patent Information Division's Patent Information Service to Developing Countries is a documentation centre/clearinghouse that provides services such as database searching, bibliography compilation, information analysis, and document delivery. Searches are also carried out on external databases.

Contact: Director; Classifications and Patent Information Division; World Intellectual Property Organization; 34 chemin des Colombettes; 1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland.

1.33 World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) began operations as a United Nations specialized agency in 1951, taking over the activities of its predecessor, the International Meteorological Organization (IMO), which was founded in 1873. Its major functions, all related to the field of environmental sciences, are:

- to facilitate worldwide co-operation in the establishment of networks of stations for making meteorological observations as well as hydrological and other geophysical observations related to meteorology, and to promote the establishment and maintenance of centres charged with the provision of meteorological and related services;
- to promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for the rapid exchange of meteorological and related information;
- to promote standardization of meteorological and related observations and to ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics;
- to further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, water problems, agriculture and other human activities;
- to promote activities in operational hydrology and to further close co-operation between Meteorological and Hydrological Services; and
- to encourage research and training in meteorology and, as appropriate, in related fields and to assist in co-ordinating the international aspects of such research and training.

The WMO Technical Library has a collection of over 40,000 monographs and 400 serial titles in the areas of meteorology, climatology, hydrology, oceanography and weather forecasting. It produces a *Selected list of acquisitions*.

Contact: Librarian, Technical Library; Research and Development Department; World Meteorological Organization; Case postale 5; 1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland.

WMO has a large publications programme that includes many items of interest in the fields of meteorology, climatology, oceanography, atmospheric and marine pollution, and hydrology. The *WMO bulletin* is a quarterly publication that provides news and information on WMO activities.

Contact: Publications Sales Unit; World Meteorological Organization; Case postale 5; 1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland.

More detailed information on WMO environmental activities is contained in the following sections:

2.3.4 Marine Meteorology and Associated Oceanographic Activities Programme (MMP) - WMO

2.4.1 Agricultural Meteorology Programme (AGM) - WMO

2.4.3 Research and Development Programme (RDP) - WMO

2.4.4 World Climate Programme (WCP) - WMO

2.4.5 World Weather Watch Programme (WWW) - WMO

2.9.4 Hydrology and Water Resources Programme (HWRP) - WMO

1.34 World Tourism Organization (WTO)

The World Tourism Organization (WTO) was established 2 January 1975 as an intergovernmental organization. Its non-governmental predecessor had been founded in 1924 as the International Union of Official Organs for the Promotion of Tourist Trade, a name that in 1947 was changed to the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO). An Agreement on Co-operation and Relationships between the United Nations and the WTO was approved by ECOSOC and the General Assembly in 1977. Since 1976, WTO has been an executing agency for the UNDP.

The WTO is the only intergovernmental organization whose activities cover all domains of tourism. WTO assists developing countries to promote tourism as a fundamental component of economic, social and cultural development. WTO is a mechanism for international technical co-operation that deals, *inter alia*, with questions related to facilitation, security and protection of tourists and tourist facilities, statistics, and education and training.

A subsidiary organ of WTO's Executive Council, the Environment Committee, composed of states and operational sector representatives, is the focus of WTO's environmental concerns. WTO's environment programme, which covers issues such as planning and carrying capacity, national parks, cultural heritage, and tourist environmental health, is conducted in co-operation with UNEP. In a joint declaration on "Tourism and Environment" dated July 1982, WTO and UNEP affirmed that: "The protection, enhancement and improvement of the various components of man's environment are among the fundamental conditions for the harmonious development of tourism..."

The WTO is now in the preparatory phase of a project to establish a World Tourism Information Exchange Centre (WTIEC), which will include a formal network, TIENET, linking information holders at the national, regional and international levels. During 1988 and 1989, WTO plans to define the scope of WTIEC and identify its potential users, the kinds of information likely to be offered, and implications of such a system. It will prepare a preliminary version, in English, French and Spanish, of a thesaurus to facilitate processing and exchange of TIENET information. It will also prepare a *World directory of resources and documentation systems available for the travel and tourism sector*.

Address: Secretariat; World Tourism Organization; Calle Capitán Haya 42; 28020 MADRID, Spain.

2 DESCRIPTIONS OF SOURCES OF UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION BY CATEGORY

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2.1.1 Environment Department - World Bank

Many of the Bank's activities are directly relevant to different areas of environmental studies. In addition, over the past 12 months several initiatives were launched designed to improve environmental aspects of Bank assistance to developing countries. These developments, which represent an extension of the Bank's past policies and procedures that aim at ensuring that economic development takes place without undue ecological damage, include:

* the creation of a top-level Environment Department within the Bank, and new environment offices in each of the Bank's regional operations structures. These additional staff positions are to ensure that environmental awareness is integral to all Bank activities;
* country-specific environmental studies coupled with resource management programmes in some 30 developing nations;
* the design of a special regional initiative against desertification and destruction of forests in Africa;
* exploration of the possibilities of a co-operative effort by the nations of the Mediterranean and other international agencies in a long-term campaign to protect that sea and its coasts;
* a programme of natural resource management, designed to explore ways in which the Bank's country economic and sector work can be improved to give greater weight to environmental considerations;
* establishment of an environmental information system to assist in project planning and in analysing environmental conditions in the developing countries. The system will provide access to the environmental data and description and status of the Bank's projects. It would also be used to monitor and review the environmental aspects of the Bank's projects and to carry out the comparative analysis;
* a stepped-up programme of in-house training to make non-technical operational staff better able to assess environmental aspects of development projects. Special training for developing country officials will also be offered through the Bank's Economic Development Institute;
* development of a hazard analysis computer program, which will be made available to industrial plant designers and contractors worldwide. The program will help developers identify and determine the consequences of potential major accidents and learn how they can be reduced or eliminated by appropriate process changes, reductions of inventories, layout or siting changes, etc.;
* new policies and guidelines for the preservation and management of wildlands and other ecologically sensitive areas. The goals are to provide greater protection for tropical forests and rare and endangered species, preserve biological diversity, and promote the economically beneficial services that wildlands offer.

These new initiatives are the most recent in a series of actions taken by the Bank over the past few years and which include:

* participation in an international programme to arrest the destruction of tropical forests. An international task force convened by UNEP, the World Resources Institute, and the Bank has developed an extensive programme to co-ordinate efforts to preserve the world's remaining tropical forests;
* a review of Bank policy to provide safeguards for tribal peoples affected by development projects. The policy formulated in 1983 has been implemented in some projects, and an evaluation of the results of project experience is expected to be completed in 1987;
* the establishment of pesticide evaluation and testing centres in locations in East and West Africa, in addition to the centre previously set up in the Caribbean. The centres will provide training in the

analysis of pesticide residues on agricultural commodities and the correct handling of pesticides;

- development of guidelines for handling cultural property. The guidelines are consistent with those of the World Heritage Committee and draw on the results of the Bank's assistance to developing countries in protecting and managing valuable cultural property in 34 projects;
- the publication of *The environment, public health, and human ecology: considerations for economic development*, by J.A. Lee. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986. This book reviews the problems that arise in various sectors and shows how advance planning can prevent expensive and perhaps irreparable damage to the environment and to people.

The Integrated Bibliographic Information System (IBIS) is a Documentation Centre maintained by the Bank's Information, Technology and Facilities Department. It includes material covering the whole range of the Bank's fields of interest, including the environment. IBIS has developed the on-site Internal Documents Management System (IDMS) database, which holds bibliographic records of over 13,000 items and from which the *IDMS current awareness list* is printed. It includes references to all Bank internal operational and research reports, directives, manuals and administrative documents, and publications, together with selected externally prepared background reference documents. A terminological databank, World Bank Thesaurus (THESMAT), is also maintained.

Contact: Information Services Division; Information, Technology and Facilities Department; The World Bank; 1818 H Street NW; WASHINGTON, DC 20433, USA.

The World Bank's extensive publications programme includes many items relevant to environmental studies in areas such as population and public health, urbanization, energy resources, water supply and sanitation and agricultural and rural development. In addition to a wide range of monographs published by the Bank or its associated commercial publishers, there are several important series, such as:

> *Staff working papers*, a series of documents based on research conducted within the Bank or by its consultants on issues - including environmental topics - affecting the economic and social development of developing countries. The texts are released in an informal manner to make the results of this research available quickly. On average, 60 such working papers are issued annually. Over 200 *Staff working papers* that are now out of print at the Bank are available in microform or as hard-copy prints from the U.S. National Technical Information Service (NTIS).

Contact: World Bank Publications; 1818 H Street NW; WASHINGTON, DC 20433, USA; or 66, avenue d'Iéna; 75116 PARIS, France; or for out-of-print materials: U.S. National Technical Information Service; 5285 Port Royal Road; SPRINGFIELD, VA 22161, USA.

2.1.2 Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) - UNEP

The Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) is a collective effort of the world community to monitor and assess the present state of the global environment, determine the trends of that state and, where possible, the causes of those trends. GEMS is co-ordinated by a Programme Activity Centre established in 1975 and located at UNEP headquarters, Nairobi.

GEMS so far consists of some 20 worldwide monitoring networks run in conjunction with, and through, United Nations specialised agencies (notably WHO, WMO, UNESCO, and FAO), intergovernmental organisations (such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)), and national governments. All networks have associated databases from which monitored data are withdrawn for scientific, assessment, and management purposes.

GEMS networks cover: climate-related activities; pollutants, including health-related activities, such as human exposure assessment locations and long-range transport of pollutants; oceans; and renewable natural resources. Quality and comparability of data are stressed to provide useful inputs for assessments of environmental conditions. In all GEMS monitoring activities there is an element of technical assistance to strengthen national environmental and resource monitoring activities in developing countries and to provide training.

The GEMS/PAC Atmosphere Programme co-ordinates studies of the impact of climate variability and change on the environment with particular emphasis on impacts of agriculture, water and energy resource management, and human socioeconomic systems. It makes regular assessments of global environmental issues such as the risk to the ozone layer and the role of greenhouse gases in climate change. It provides the information necessary to decision-makers in finding solutions to problems by, for example, co-ordinating the scientific assessment programme upon which regulatory measures to control emissions of atmospheric pollutants can be based.

It prepares regular statements on the state of the atmosphere and issues other publications concerning the atmosphere, aimed at furthering the understanding of the atmospheric environment. It implements the World Climate Impact Studies Programme as part of the World Climate Programme and provides a global directory of activities related to the impact of climate on socioeconomic systems.

So far 142 countries have taken part in at least one type of GEMS activity. The monitoring and assessment activities of GEMS are conducted to provide a sound basis for the rational management of the world environment and as an aid to ensuring sustainable development.

Working closely with UNEP is the Monitoring and Assessment Research Centre (MARC), University of London, which offers scientific support to the development of environmental monitoring systems and in particular to GEMS. The broad objective of MARC is to develop methods that will assist in the understanding, definition, evaluation and solution of major environmental problems of global, regional and national concern. Operational since 1975 and supported in part by UNEP, MARC serves as an important focus for environmental pollution assessment, helping to bridge the gap between monitored data and assessments of impacts on human populations.

The UNEP *Environmental data report*, compiled at MARC, is a comprehensive collection of data summaries and sources, highlighting environmental conditions and trends worldwide.

Contact: Programme Officer, GEMS/PAC; Office of the Environment Programme; United Nations Environment Programme; PO Box 30552; NAIROBI, Kenya.

MARC recently published a widely distributed brochure, *Pollution and health*, describing GEMS health-related monitoring projects. Other MARC publications include general reports, technical reports, and research memoranda.

Contact: Monitoring and Research Assessment Centre; Chelsea College; University of London; The Octagon Building; 459A Fulham Road; LONDON SW10 0QX, UK.

The data sets generated by the different GEMS programmes are brought together and combined with data from other sources in the Global Resource Information Database (GRID) elements of GEMS, using the latest image-analysing and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) technology.

The GRID pilot phase, concluded on 31 December 1987, had four objectives:

* to develop geographic information systems (GIS) methodologies and procedures for constructing, manipulating and making available to users global environmental data sets for the purpose of conducting environmental analysis and assessments;
* to demonstrate that GIS technology as applied within GRID is an effective tool that combines global and national data sets for resource management and environmental planning applications at the national level in a number of demonstration case studies;
* to establish the framework for co-operation and data exchange within international and intergovernmental organizations that deal with environment-related matters, such as FAO, WHO, WMO, International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), etc.;
* to provide training opportunities in GIS and data management technologies employed by GRID to the scientists and resource managers from participating developing countries.

The 1988/89 implementation phase of GRID will:

* continue developing regional and global environmental databases;
* forge stronger links with the international scientific and development aid communities;
* establish regional centres for data dissemination and training;
* strengthen national GIS capabilities through a formal training programme and national case studies in developing countries.

Contact: Programme Officer, GEMS/PAC; Office of the Environment Programme; United Nations Environment Programme; PO Box 30552; NAIROBI, Kenya.

2.1.3 International Environmental Information System (INFOTERRA) - UNEP

The International Environmental Information System (INFOTERRA) of UNEP is a system supported by co-operative national centres. It covers a wide range of environmental topics, including natural resources, climate, pollution and waste management, energy sources and supplies, agriculture and land use, and human settlements and health.

INFOTERRA has 134 designated National Focal Points (NFPs) that provide direct contact with the system in each country. The main publication of INFOTERRA is the *International directory of sources* (ISSN 0252-3213), which lists approximately 6,000 institutional information sources and is extensively indexed. Copies of the *Directory* are held at the INFOTERRA Programme Activity Centre and at all INFOTERRA NFPs, and this database is available in machine-readable form.

In developing countries, government sources provide 81.2 percent of the information for INFOTERRA, while industry and the private sector provide 14.5 percent. In industrialized countries, 58.2 percent of the information is provided by government agencies, 25.3 percent by industry and 14.6 percent by the private sector.

Advice tailored to users' needs by Special Sectoral Sources is a new INFOTERRA service. Over 13,000 questions are answered by INFOTERRA each year. Inquirers contact their NFP by telephone, personal visit or letter and submit their request. The NFP may ask for additional details to clarify what is required. Answers, including substantive information, will generally be provided, often free of charge. If a commercial database is used, the inquirer may be charged at cost (users in developing countries may qualify for no-cost online services).

The INFOTERRA database is available for computer search through the Programme Activity Centre or certain NFPs. Copies of the database suitable for use with a microcomputer and the CDS/ISIS (Mini-micro Version) software developed by UNESCO are now available to all NFPs and Regional Service Centres on request.

INFOTERRA published *Fire, wood, water: reaping the benefits* (ISBN: 92 807 1165 2), the first book of a planned *Exchange of environmental experience* series, in March, 1988.

Contact: Director, INFOTERRA; United Nations Environment Programme; PO Box 30552; NAIROBI, Kenya; or the National Focal Point in the country of residence of the intending user (see Annex 5.1 for addresses).

2.1.4 Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme - UNESCO

The Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme provides the framework for field projects around the world. MAB projects are grouped into 14 broad areas:

- MAB1: Ecological effects of increasing human activities on tropical and subtropical forest ecosystems;
- MAB2: Ecological effects of different land uses and management practices on temperate and Mediterranean forest landscapes;
- MAB3: Impact of human activities and land use practices on grazing lands: savanna, grassland (from temperate to arid areas), tundra;
- MAB4: Impact of human activities on the dynamics of arid and semi-arid zones' ecosystems, with particular attention to the effects of irrigation;
- MAB5: Ecological effects of human activities on the value and resources of lakes, marshes, rivers, deltas, estuaries and coastal zones;
- MAB6: Impact of human activities on mountain ecosystems;
- MAB7: Ecology and rational use of island ecosystems;
- MAB8: Conservation of natural areas and the genetic material they contain;
- MAB9: Ecological assessment of pest management and fertilizer use on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems;
- MAB10: Effects on man and his environment of major engineering works;
- MAB11: Ecological aspects of energy utilization in urban and industrial areas;
- MAB12: Interactions between environmental transformations and genetic and demographic changes;
- MAB13: Perception of environmental quality;
- MAB14: Research on environmental pollution and its effects on the biosphere.

The on-site database, MAB Information System (MABIS), has been established to define the operational framework for MAB activities in countries. It provides continuously updated information on MAB field projects, biosphere reserves and other activities, on the basis of which a variety of tabulations and reports can be made. The information presented is intended to highlight similarities and complementarities between MAB activities which could serve as a basis for eventual link-ups among them, as well as to provide comprehensive listings of scientists participating in the MAB Programme. It is hoped that MABIS will facilitate project co-ordination and the exchange of information and personnel within the framework of MAB.

Contact: MAB Programme; Division of Ecological Sciences; Secretary, International Co-ordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; 7, place de Fontenoy; 75700 PARIS, France.

2.1P Other Publications

The World Commission on Environment and Development was established in 1983 by the United Nations General Assembly to, *inter alia*, propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development to the year 2000 and beyond. The establishment of this special Commission was, in turn, intended to be an element in the process of preparing an Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond. The World Commission completed its work in 1987; its final report was accepted by the Governing Council of UNEP as a guideline to be taken into account in further work of UNEP. The United Nations General Assembly in 1987 decided to transmit the report to governments and governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, and invited them to take account of the analyses and recommendations contained in the report in determining their policies and programmes.

Our common future is the final report of the World Commission on Environment and Development. In addition to English, the report is available in Danish, Finnish, German, Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish, and will be available in French.

Contact: Oxford University Press; Walton Street; OXFORD OX2 6DP, UK.

Our common future : a reader's guide, is an illustrated, concise version of the final report of the World Commission on Environment and Development. Two VHS videotapes - a 12-minute and a 17-minute version - also were produced by the Commission.

Contact: International Institute for Environment and Development; 3, Endsleigh Street; LONDON WC1H 0DD, UK.

The *Environmental perspective to the year 2000 and beyond* was prepared by the Governing Council of UNEP through its Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee, which consulted the World Commission on Environment and Development and was consulted by the Commission, in turn, in the preparation of the latter's report. The *Environmental perspective to the year 2000 and beyond* (UNEP/GC.14/26, Annex II) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly as a guide for national action and international co-operation on policies and programmes aimed at environmentally sound development, and specifically for preparation of environmental programmes by bodies and organizations of the United Nations system (*Official records of the General Assembly*, 42nd session, supplement 25 (A/42/25), Annex II).

The draft of the *Second System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme (SWMTEP-II)*, which presents the environment programme of the United Nations system, was prepared with the benefit of information and experience gained in preparing the *Environmental perspective to the year 2000 and beyond* and the report of the World Commission. *SWMTEP-II* (not yet available for distribution) covers the period 1990-1995; *SWMTEP-I* (UNEP/GC.10/7) covers the period 1984-1989.

Contact: Publishing Division, Sales Section; United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland; or Documents and Reproduction Unit; United Nations Environment Programme; PO Box 30552; NAIROBI, Kenya.

A *Cross-organizational programme analysis of the activities of the United Nations system in the area of the environment* (E/AC.51/1988/7) has been performed by the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA), in co-operation with UNEP and in consultation and collaboration with relevant organizations of the United Nations system. This report covers activities of the system-wide medium-term environment programme implemented in the bienniums 1984-1985 and 1986-1987. An attempt has also been made to outline the overall picture of the environmental activities of the United Nations system carried out since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm in 1972, as well as to extend to the future. Within this report are many references to environmental information sources within the United Nations system.

Contact: Publishing Division, Sales Section: United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

2.2 AGRICULTURE AND LAND USE 27/30

2.2.1 Agricultural Requisites Scheme for Asia and the Pacific/Fertilizer Advisory, Development and Information for Asia and the Pacific (ARSAP/FADINAP) - ESCAP 27
2.2.2 Computer Programme System for Fertilizer Data Processing - FAO 27
2.2.3 Current Agricultural Research Information System (CARIS) - FAO 28
2.2.4 Environment and Energy Programmes Coordinating Centre (AGRE) - FAO 28
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2.2.8 International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS) - FAO 29
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2.2.10 Statistics Division - FAO 30

2.2.1 Agricultural Requisites Scheme for Asia and the Pacific/Fertilizer Advisory, Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (ARSAP/FADINAP) - ESCAP

The Agricultural Requisites Scheme for Asia and the Pacific/Fertilizer Advisory, Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (ARSAP/FADINAP) maintains a documentation centre and several databases on fertilizer-related topics and other agricultural inputs, such as pesticides. ARSAP, working with the International Co-operation Centre for Agricultural Research for Development (CIRAD), published in 1987 the first volume of the *ARSAP/CIRAD regional agro-pesticide index*, which resulted from, and is intended to foster, regional co-operation in pesticide data exchange.

ARSAP publications include:

Agro-pesticides: their management and application;

Pesticides: data collection systems and supply, distribution and use in selected countries of the Asia-Pacific region;

Training of agro-pesticide and fertilizer retailers;

Safe handling and application of agro-pesticides, a safety guide for pesticide retailers, distributors and shopkeepers (available in Bengali, Lao, Nepali, Thai, and Urdu, as well as English).

The ARSAP/CIRAD IPHYTROP database is a reference system for plant protection information that holds information on pests, crops, and pesticide products and their active ingredients. IPHYTROP software, available for minicomputer and microcomputer, can be used for pesticide registration. ARSAP/CIRAD has produced a user manual that can be made available to interested organizations, particularly those that wish to join the regional agro-pesticide index.

Contact: ARSAP/FADINAP; Agriculture Division; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; United Nations Building; Rajdamnern Avenue; BANGKOK 10200, Thailand.

2.2.2 Computer Programme System for Fertilizer Data Processing - FAO

The Computer Programme System for Fertilizer Data Processing processes results of fertilizer trials and demonstrations carried out in developing countries with the assistance of field projects of the FAO Fertilizer Programme. The purpose of trials and demonstrations is to refine recommendations and to confirm their validity under farm conditions.

The System contains information on fertilizer (plant nutrient) rates, respective crop responses, and related geographical and agro-ecological information. Data processing covers analysis and interpretation of economics of fertilizer use, statistical analysis, determination of response curves for the formulation of fertilizer recommendations, and of economic risk factors.

The information is stored in a data bank on behalf of the developing countries participating in the FAO Fertilizer Programme. The System is also transferred to these countries.

The System produces the following printed products, as required:

Review of trial and demonstration results;

Economic optimum rates of fertilizer applications;

FAO fertilizer use data file : trial input tables and computer output tables.

Contact: Manager, FAO Fertilizer Programme; Fertilizer and Plant Nutrition Service; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy.

2.2.3 Current Agricultural Research Information System (CARIS) - FAO

The Current Agricultural Research Information System (CARIS) is a decentralised network of national and regional centres in developing countries, each centre being responsible for the collection, processing and dissemination of information on current research on agriculture in its own country/region. National/regional directories are produced by the above centres.

The CARIS Co-ordinating Centre maintains an on-site global database at FAO headquarters, produced by consolidating the national/regional files. Records are indexed by the *AGROVOC thesaurus* as used in AGRIS. The Centre will undertake searches on request. Data are accepted in English, French, or Spanish, and searches can be made in any of these languages.

Contact: Head, CARIS Co-ordinating Centre; Library and Documentation Systems Division; Department of General Affairs and Information; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy.

2.2.4 Environment and Energy Programmes Co-ordinating Centre (AGRE) - FAO

The Environment and Energy Programmes Co-ordinating Centre (AGRE) co-ordinates and promotes all FAO activities of a multidisciplinary nature related to environment in the fields of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.

AGRE co-ordinates with UNEP in the development and implementation of joint FAO/UNEP programmes and projects, and with other relevant United Nations agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). It assists in identifying trends and priority issues in the field of environment, and conducts studies and provides information and advice on environmental issues. An information bulletin is issued twice yearly to governmental and nongovernmental institutes and United Nations agencies. AGRE, through the Interdepartmental Working Group on Environment and Energy, is also involved in developing and implementing an environmental impact assessment procedure in FAO to screen selected field projects for their environmental soundness.

Contact: Chief, AGRE; Research and Technology Development Division; Agriculture Department; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy.

2.2.5 Photo Library - FAO

The FAO Photo Library has an indexed collection of 100,000 black-and-white prints and 14,000 colour slides (35mm). The coverage includes aspects of FAO's completed or operational programmes in such areas as land or water use, animal and plant production, rural welfare, nutrition, etc., in all countries where FAO is active. Prints and slides are made available, for a small charge, for public information and educational purposes. An illustrated *FAO Photo Library catalogue*, with a subject guide, is available. Slides and photographs are supplied with fully detailed captions and, in many cases, background information associated with the project.

Contact: Supervisor, Photo Library; Information Division; Department of General Affairs and Information; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy.

2.2.6 Global and Perspective Studies Unit - FAO

The Global and Perspective Studies Unit at FAO has developed the Agriculture: Toward 2000 (AT2000) databank, containing historical data and projections of supply/utilization of agricultural commodities, crop production, and livestock for all countries and, for the developing countries only, land use, inputs (seed, fertilizer, etc.), and investment requirements on a country basis, between 1961 and 2000. This system was used for the data contained in the printed publication *Agriculture: toward 2000*, produced in 1981. The system was updated and used in the preparation of the 1987 new revised edition of the same study.

Contact: Chief, Global and Perspective Studies Unit; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy; or for publications, FAO Distribution and Sales Section; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy; or local agents.

2.2.7 Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) - FAO

The Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) is an information analysis service concerned with the world supply/demand outlook for basic foods and fertilizers and with the identification of individual countries and regions where serious food shortages are imminent. It gathers and analyses information on agricultural food production and trade, food aid needs, pest control, meteorology, commodity markets and commodity prices.

The principal printed outputs of the system are:

Foodcrops and shortages report, issued monthly, which gives an up-to-date account, country by country, of crop conditions, production prospects, and the national food supply situation in both developing and developed countries. It identifies countries where current crop conditions give cause for concern, as well as those that already suffer from acute food shortages;

Food supply situation and crop prospects in sub-Saharan Africa, a special report, issued bimonthly, that is designed to provide detailed and up-to-date information on the food situation in all sub-Saharan countries;

Food outlook report, issued monthly, which gives an up-to-date analysis of the global food situation, including short-term prospects of production, stocks, exports, imports, food aid, and prices. It covers cereals, sugar, oilseeds, oils and fats, cassava, pulses, milk and milk products, meat, and fertilizers;

Food outlook statistical supplement, an annual publication, which gives a longer-term series of the above analyses incorporating data from previous years;

Food aid bulletin, issued quarterly, which contains detailed data, by source and destination, on food aid availabilities, allocations, and shipments provided by governments and relief agencies.

Contact: Director; Commodities and Trade Division; Economic and Social Policy Department; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy;

2.2.8 International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS) - FAO

The International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS) is a bibliographic system of global coverage in the fields of food, agriculture, forestry and fisheries. It is produced by the collaborative input of over 127 national centres and 18 regional and international centres.

The database, covering 1975 to the present, has accumulated over 1.3 million references and is increasing at the rate of approximately 120,000 items a year. It contains indexed references to both published and non-conventional documents relating to research and development (about 15 percent of the references are to non-conventional documents). Two monthly outputs are distributed to participating national AGRIS centres: a printed bibliography, and the most recently acquired references on magnetic tape.

The monthly printed bibliography, *AGRINDEX*, is issued in English, French, and Spanish editions, contains approximately 10,000 references per issue, and includes author, institutional, subject, and other, indexes. It is available by subscription.

The database is accessible at FAO and a number of national AGRIS centres for current awareness and retrospective search services. It may be accessed directly for computer search through the DIALOG, DIMDI, ESA-IRS, and IAEA host facilities. (See Annex 5.3 for addresses.) Access can be gained via any public data network, such as TYMNET or TELENET.

Contact: Head, AGRIS Co-ordinating Centre; Library and Documentation Systems Division; Department of General Affairs and Information; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy.

2.2.9 Reference Unit, Plant Production and Protection Division - FAO

The Reference Unit of the FAO Plant Production and Protection Division has holdings of monographs, serials, legislative documents and technical reports in its field of specialization. The following subjects are covered: crops, seeds, climate, meteorology, genetic improvement, entomology, plant diseases and protection, food storage and weed control.

The Unit accepts requests for information from external users. The scope of its collection of technical reports is indicated by the following printed catalogues, which are available from the Unit:

> *List of documents, 1949-73, produced by AGP (Plant Production and Protection Division) Services* (AGP:D/75/1);
>
> *List of documents, 1949-73, regarding locusts* (AGP:D/73/4);
>
> *List of meeting reports, 1947-73 - Meetings of AGP Division* (AGP:D/73/2);
>
> *List of reports, 1951-73: Small-scale projects of the AGP Division* (AGP:D/73/3);
>
> *List of reports, 1961-1973: Large-scale projects of AGP (Plant Production and Protection) Division* (AGP:D/73/1 and AGP:D/73/1/Rev.1).

Contact: Reference Unit; Plant Production and Protection Division; Agriculture Department; Food and Agriculture Organization o, the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy.

2.2.10 Statistics Division - FAO

The Statistics Division of FAO maintains a wide range of on-site statistical databanks that are made available to users through the AGROSTAT Information System. AGROSTAT is a database covering validated information obtained from various internal FAO databases and available to internal and external users. The largest, the Interlinked Computerized Storage and Processing System of Food and Agricultural Commodity Data (ICS), contains information on about 200 countries and territories, about 300 primary and 380 processed crop, livestock and fish products, and 200 forestry, fertilizer, pesticide and agricultural machinery items, in addition to population and land use. It contains about 210,000 time series from 1961 onwards.

Other important statistical collections include:

> Land Use, Inputs and Production (*LUI*), presenting 22 categories on land use, 8 on irrigated areas, 40 fertilizer products, 44 pesticide products and 27 agricultural machinery products. It contains about 30,000 time series from 1961-1985;
>
> FAO Production Yearbook, which presents data on all important aspects of food and agriculture including land use, population, production index numbers, crops, livestock and livestock products, average daily per capita food supplies, means of production, and some price information.

FAO issues "standard tapes," which supply data in computer-readable form and complement the FAO yearbooks. The time series on the standard tapes are given as annual data for countries/commodities or country groups/commodity groups for a period of years up to the latest year published in the Yearbook. Each annual series on standard tape starts with the year 1961 and runs to the latest year published in the Yearbook.

The FAO Fertilizer Yearbook standard tape provides all time series (about 7,000) on production, international trade, consumption and prices paid by farmers reported in the yearbook. The FAO Production Yearbook standard tape provides all time series (about 23,000) reported in the "Land," the "Crops," the "Livestock numbers and products" and the "Means of production" sections of the Yearbook. Annual population data are also included by country/country group. The FAO Trade Yearbook standard tape provides all time series (about 52,000) reported in the "Trade in agricultural products" and "Trade in agricultural requisites" sections of the Yearbook.

Contact: Statistics Division; Economic and Social Policy Department; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy, for information on databanks; FAO Distribution and Sales Section, or sales agents, for yearbooks and other publications; FAO Computer Systems Branch for information on standard tape supply.

2.3 AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT **31/33**

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2.3.4 Marine Meteorology and Associated Oceanographic Activities Programme (MMP) - WMO . 32
2.3.5 Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme - UNEP 32

2.3.1 Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS) - United Nations/FAO/UNESCO

The Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS) is a collaborative bibliographic system of global coverage in the fields of fisheries, aquaculture, oceanography, water pollution, ocean engineering, ocean policy, and economics. It is co-ordinated jointly by FAO, the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), and the United Nations Office of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea with the operations office at the Fishery Information, Data and Statistics Service of FAO.

The printed output of the system is *Aquatic sciences and fisheries abstracts* (*ASFA*), published in 11 monthly issues each year with an annual index cumulation in December. *ASFA* contains approximately 2000 abstracts per issue of the recently published literature. It is published in two parts: *ASFA 1* includes biological sciences and the conservation and use of living resources; *ASFA 2* concentrates on oceanography, ocean policy, ocean technology, and the use of non-living resources. *ASFA aquaculture abstracts* is a quarterly journal containing aquaculture-related references that are also published in *ASFA 1*.

The ASFA database, which contains approximately 240,000 records, is available on magnetic tape and may also be accessed directly for computer search through the hosts CISTI, DIALOG, and DIMDI. Access via BRS and ESA-IRS is planned. The database is also available on compact disc (CD-ROM).

ASFIS also distributes *Marine science contents tables* and *Freshwater and aquaculture contents tables*, which reproduce the contents tables of important journals and give information on forthcoming meetings.

In addition, ASFIS maintains registers of experts and institutions, a *Thesaurus*, a *Directory of aquatic sciences and fisheries serials*, and other reference tools.

Contact: (for ASFA subscriptions and ASFA database on CD/ROM) Cambridge Scientific Abstracts; 5161 River Road; BETHESDA, MD 20816, USA; (for information on the above publications, online and magnetic tape services, and other information on ASFIS services) Fishery Information, Data and Statistics Service; Fisheries Department; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy.

2.3.2 International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity - IAEA

The International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity was established in 1961. It is concerned with:

- the provision of analytical quality control services;
- the training of personnel and provision of assistance and advice;
- the performance of relevant studies on radioactivity in the oceans.

With the establishment of other international pollution monitoring programmes in UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and UNEP's Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme, the unique capacity of the Laboratory has come into demand. Over the past eight years, these extra-curricular activities and extra-budgetary resources have expanded the IAEA's on-going programme by about 40 percent with activities now being carried on in most parts of the world. Services to Member States, particularly with respect to training of technical and scientific staff in marine activities, has also increased substantially over this time.

Contact: Head, International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity; International Atomic Energy Agency; Musée océanographique; 98000 MONACO.

2.3.3 Marine Environmental Data Information Referral System, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) - UNESCO

The Marine Environmental Data Information Referral System (MEDI) provides the marine science community with information concerning the availability, location and characteristics of interdisciplinary as well as traditional marine science data collections held by international marine-oriented organizations and centres. It provides worldwide coverage of the marine environment, fisheries, water pollution, hydrology, oceanography and geophysics. The system's on-site MEDI database is used to produce the printed:

> *Marine environmental data information referral catalogue* (*MEDI catalogue*), a periodic publication in the IOC manuals and guides series, which provides descriptions of all registered data holdings;
>
> *MEDI index*, which provides a means of readily identifying data files in the *Catalogue*.

Searches of the MEDI database can be conducted in Paris or at the participating international organizations. Search results are available in index format or as geographic plots. Records in the database include an organization description and information on its individual data files, including file name, period of record, availability of file, type of platform, parameters, geographic location, mode of data storage, and names and addresses of data contacts.

Contact: Assistant Secretary for Marine Information and Data Management; Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; 7, place de Fontenoy; 75700 PARIS, France.

2.3.4 Marine Meteorology and Associated Oceanographic Activities Programme (MMP) - WMO

The Marine Meteorology and Associated Oceanographic Activities Programme (MMP) covers all aspects of the WMO's marine-related activities, including, in particular, marine meteorological services, oceanographic services through the joint IOC/WMO Integrated Global Ocean Services System (IGOSS), marine climatologies, marine observing systems, techniques development, and specialized education and training.

The overall goals of the programme may be stated as:

- the promotion of maritime safety;
- the furthering of basic economic ocean-related activities;
- the provision of relevant marine information in support of maritime safety and all ocean activities;
- the provision of relevant marine information in support of other WMO programmes.

The programme is organized in eight major projects, the most important of which are:

- marine meteorological services in support of safe and economical marine operations (including marine pollution monitoring and control) and involving also marine telecommunications services;
- oceanographic services co-ordinated through IGOSS, in support of operational and research users;
- marine climatological and related ocean database in support of marine meteorological and oceanographic services and research;
- marine meteorological and oceanographic observing systems, including Voluntary Observing Ships, ocean data buoys, and remote sensing systems.

Contact: Chief, Ocean Affairs Division; World Weather Watch Department; World Meteorological Organization; Case postale 5; 1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland; or for publications, WMO Publications; World Meteorological Organization; Case postale 5; 1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland.

2.3.5 Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme - UNEP

UNEP's Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme is concerned with the global marine environment.

Through the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP), work continued on the scientific justification for an integrated global ocean monitoring programme, which will be the first attempt to interconnect marine biology, geology, chemistry, and physical oceanography on a global scale. The Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre publishes the *Reports and studies of GESAMP* series.

The UNEP Regional Seas Programme, initiated by UNEP in 1974, addresses the control of marine pollution and the protection and management of the marine and coastal environment. The programme now includes twelve regions:

* the Mediterranean region, which publishes a bimonthly newsletter, *Medwaves*, and the *Mediterranean Action Plan technical reports* series;
* the Centre for Specially Protected Areas;
* the Kuwait Action Plan region;
* the Wider Caribbean. To facilitate information exchange between governments and national, regional and international information sources, microcomputer databases are being established at the Regional Co-ordinating Unit (RCU) for the development of a Caribbean Action Plan Information Network (CAPNET). The RCU publishes a quarterly newsletter, *CAP news*, available free of charge in English, French and Spanish.
* West and Central African region;
* Eastern African region;
* East Asian Seas region;
* Red Sea and Gulf of Aden;
* South Pacific region, which publishes the quarterly *Environment newsletter* and the *South Pacific Regional Environment Programme technical reports* series;
* the Southeast Pacific;
* the South Asian Seas region; and
* the Southwest Atlantic.

Other publications related to the Regional Seas Programme include:

> *Regional seas reports and studies* series; *Regional Seas Conventions and Protocols* series; and
>
> *Regional seas directories and bibliographies* series.

The Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme maintains a documentation centre concerned with environmental protection of marine and coastal regions, marine pollution, and living marine resources. Additional publications are:

> *Reference methods for marine pollution studies* series; and
>
> *The Siren* (quarterly newsletter).

Contact: Administrative Assistant/Documentation; Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre; Office of the Environment Programme; United Nations Environment Programme; PO Box 30552; NAIROBI, Kenya.

2.3P Other Publications

UNESCO publications of interest include:

> *Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission technical series*, irregular;
>
> *Monographs on oceanographic methodology*, irregular.

Contact: UNESCO Press; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; 7, place de Fontenoy; 75700 PARIS, France.

2.4 ATMOSPHERE AND CLIMATOLOGY 34/39

2.4.1 Agricultural Meteorology Programme (AGM) - WMO 34
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2.4.3 Research and Development Programme (RDP) - WMO 35
2.4.4 World Climate Programme (WCP) - WMO 36
2.4.5 World Weather Watch Programme (WWW)- WMO 38

2.4.1 Agricultural Meteorology Programme (AGM) - WMO

The Agricultural Meteorology Programme aims to help Member States provide to the agricultural community practical information based on knowledge of the climate, recent weather, and short-term forecasts.

The main long-term objectives of this programme are to help Member States to:

* strengthen their national agrometeorological services;
* make available to users existing knowledge of relations between meteorological factors and agricultural, forestry, and livestock production, and the conservation of natural resources;
* provide ready access to operational techniques to use such knowledge;
* provide the required agrometeorological data (climate, recent weather, and forecast), and collaborate with the relevant agricultural services for the establishment of agrometeorological data banks;
* effectively implement operational techniques, both for planning purposes and in day-to-day farming practices, in co-operation with agricultural services;
* promote the development, transfer of knowledge, and use of agrometeorology through: increasing user awareness of the economic benefits of agricultural meteorology; detailed definition of requirements for meteorological information for each application, and provision of guidance material and training;
* participate in agrometeorological research and investigations for operational applications.

The programme for the next financial period is organized through several projects, the most important of which are:

* data for operational agrometeorology;
* relation between climate and agricultural production;
* agrometeorological information for planning and operations in agriculture;
* agrometeorology for drought and desert-prone areas;
* transfer of knowledge of practical agrometeorological techiques;
* promotion of interdisciplinary applied agrometeorological research.

Contact: Chief, Agricultural Meteorology Programme; World Climate Programme Department; World Meteorological Organization; Case postale 5; 1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland; or for publications, WMO Publications; World Meteorological Organization; Case postale 5; 1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland.

2.4.2 Agrometeorology Group - FAO

The Agrometeorology Group of FAO's Crop and Grassland Service maintains two databanks of interest:

* Agroclimatological Data Bank (MANAGE) contains meteorological data from 3500 stations around the world. It includes monthly and average

data for rainfall, temperature, vapour pressures, relative sunshine duration, calculated global radiation and potential evapotranspiration. It also includes data on the length of the growing season. Copies of the data content can be made available on request as standard or as user-defined printouts. The major printed outputs available are:

Agroclimatological data for Africa;
Agroclimatological data for Asia;
Agroclimatological data for Latin America;

- Rainfall Series for Probability Analysis (RAIVAR) contains monthly and annual series of precipitation data (90,600 records) for 2800 stations, extending over a variable number of years from 10 to 220. It includes facilities for probability analysis of rainfall based on the data. Listings of the data content and probability analysis are available on request as printouts. Data subsets can now be obtained on MS-DOS 5-1/4-inch diskettes.

Contact: Senior Agrometeorologist; Crop and Grassland Service (Agro-Meteorological Group); Plant Production and Protection Division; Agriculture Department; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy; or for publications, Distribution and Sales Section; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy, or sales agents.

2.4.3 Research and Development Programme (RDP) - WMO

WMO's Research and Development Programme (RDP) covers research in the areas of weather prediction, tropical meteorology, environmental pollution monitoring and assessment, and cloud physics and weather modification. The overall objectives of the programme are:

- to improve weather forecasting capabilities on all time scales: short (0 to 72 hours), medium (72 hours to 10 days) and long (more than 10 days);
- to improve the forecasting of tropical weather phenomena;
- to provide the basis for environmental pollution and air quality monitoring, assessment and control to meet national and international responsibilities of Member States;
- to monitor the state of the art of weather modification, and encourage research and development in cloud physics, weather modification and related fields;
- to foster and support the advancement of international aspects of atmospheric sciences;
- to produce and maintain authoritative definitions and standards of meterological terms and quantities;
- to ensure the dissemination of knowledge of relevant advances in meteorology.

The components of the RDP are:

- Programme on Short- and Medium-Range Weather Predictions Research;
- Programme on Long-Range Forecasting Research;
- Tropical Meteorology Research Programme;
- Environmental Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme;
- Cloud Physics and Weather Modification Research Programme.

Of these, the Environmental Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme is of particular interest. Its main components are:

- Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network (BAPMoN) on a global basis, a contribution to UNEP/GEMS;
- Development of techniques for modelling the transport and dispersion of atmospheric pollutants;
- Research and monitoring of the exchange of pollutants exchange of pollutants between environmental compartments (e.g., atmosphere and ocean); global integrated background monitoring;
- Global Ozone Observing System (GOOS), including environmentally important trace gases.

National and international air pollution monitoring activities are carried out by a large number of Member States. WMO participated in co-operative measures and actions with the aim of achieving an efficient international early warning system in case of emission of hazardous materials into the atmosphere. Many of these activities are on a continuous basis and contribute to BAPMoN, the only global, standardized environmental monitoring network. From such monitoring, information on global and regional pollution levels and trends is expected to emerge. Much effort is still being made to achieve better geographic coverage and data quality. It is hoped that there will eventually be 200 to 300 stations in the BAPMoN, of which 75 percent will be regional stations, 20 percent continental and about 5 percent global. Many of the data provide information useful for the World Climate Programme.

The Global Ozone Observing System (GOOS) also contributes to BAPMoN, and both contribute to the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) of UNEP.

BAPMoN data are also published by WMO.

Contact: Director; Research and Development Programme; World Meteorological Organization; Case postale 5; 1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland; or for publications WMO Publications; World Meteorological Organization; Case postale 5; 1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland.

2.4.4 World Climate Programme (WCP) - WMO

Following a World Climatic Conference that was held in Geneva in 1979, the Eighth World Meteorological Congress approved the creation of the World Climate Programme (WCP). The implementation of the programme has been approved subsequently by the Ninth (1983) and Tenth (1987) World Meteorological Congresses. The overall objectives of WCP are:

* to apply existing climate information to the benefit of mankind;
* to improve the understanding of climate processes so as to accelerate the determination of predictability of the climate, the development of long-range weather forecasting, and the determination of the extent of man's influences on the climate;
* to monitor significant climatic variations or changes, either natural or man-made, and to develop the capability to warn governments of impacts which could markedly affect economic or social activities of mankind.

The four main components of WCP are:

* the World Climate Applications Programme (WCAP);
* the World Climate Data Programme (WCDP);
* the World Climate Impact Studies Programme (WCIP); and
* the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP).

Contact: Director, World Climate Programme Department; World Meteorological Organization; Case postale 5; 1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland.

The World Climate Applications Programme (WCAP) has the following main long-term objectives:

* to help members strengthen their national institutional capabilities to apply climate knowledge;
* to make available existing basic knowledge about the climate of each region, presented in a way to permit ready application in a user-tailored form;
* to provide ready access to practical techniques for application of climate knowledge;
* to promote the development, transfer of knowledge and use of climate application techniques by increasing the awareness of users of the potential benefits to be gained by the application of climate knowledge, defining requirements for climate information by specific users, and the provision of guidance material and training.

WCAP includes four sub-programmes:

* WCAP-Food (in co-operation with the Agricultural Meteorology Programme);
* WCAP-Water (in co-operation with the Hydrology and Water Resources Programme);
* WCAP-Energy; and
* WCAP-Other Applications.

Within each of these sub-programmes WCAP conducts similar types of activities, such as implementing a Climate Applications Referral System (CARS), training, and the development of user-tailored products and manuals.

Contact: Chief; World Climate Applications Programe Division; World Climate Programme Department; World Meteorological Organization; Case postale 5; 1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland.

The World Climate Data Programme (WCDP) has the following main objectives:

* to assist countries to improve their systems for climate data management, primarily through technology transfer, with emphasis on the use of WWW facilities and microcomputer systems;
* to consolidate requirements for climate data observations and exchange, and to plan the co-ordination of existing data exchange systems;
* to improve the availability of referral information on climate data sets, station networks and publications;
* to assist countries and WMO regions to build climate data banks (including data from Reference

Climatological Stations) for applications, impact studies and research;

- to develop a system to monitor, diagnose and disseminate information on significant climatic events that may affect mankind's activities, using existing capabilities.

CLICOM, a microcomputer-based system aimed at raising the global level of climate data management and user services, has been developed by WCDP. CLICOM participants - now numbering more than 60 countries - gain access to an array of applications software, and training in climate data management.

World Climate Data Information Referral System (INFOCLIMA) is a WCDP information service that collects notifications from Member countries on the availability of climatological data. It has developed the INFOCLIMA database, a referral/numeric system offering references to processed climatological data from more than 40,000 stations. These references can be supplied in printout or machine-readable form, and the database is used to print products such as:

the *Catalogue of meteorological data for research* (WMO publication 174).

INFOCLIMA is to be updated every two years.

Global climate system monitoring (CSM) capability has been developed that includes monthly CSM bulletins, special advisories, annual CSM summaries, and biennial scientific reviews as a priority activity.

Contact: Senior Scientific Officer; World Climate Programme Department; World Meteorological Organization; Case postale 5; 1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland.

The World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) is the main scientific component within the World Climate Programme, with the objectives of determining to what extent climate can be predicted and the possible influence of man's activities on climate. The Programme encompasses studies of the global atmosphere, oceans, sea and land ice, and land surface, all of which play a basic role in the earth's climate system.

To meet the objectives of the Programme, the following projects are being undertaken:

- development of numerical models of the atmosphere, capable of simulating the climate system, in order to be able to carry out climate prediction on a wide range of time and space scales, involving improvements of the formulation of many physical processes in the atmosphere and comparison of model results with observations;
- research on individual climate processes by means of modelling experiments and detailed field studies, including study of land-surface processes, cloud radiation feedback, boundary layer processes, and sea ice;
- study of the tropical ocean and global atmosphere (TOGA) in order to describe, model and predict the evolution of the coupled tropical oceans global atmosphere system, involving a range of atmospheric and tropical oceanographic observations and data collection projects, in conjunction with oceanic and atmospheric modelling;
- world ocean circulation experiment (WOCE), including a global oceanic circulation modelling programme and five-year intensive field phase (expected to begin in 1991) including observations by oceanographic satellites and detailed *in-situ* oceanographic surveys;
- determination of the sensitivity of climate to possible natural and man-made influences such as increasing concentrations of carbon dioxide and other radiatively active gases;
- contributions to the study of global changes, to understand how the earth's land, sea and atmosphere interact through a combination of the physical, chemical and biological processes and how ecosystems function to absorb, buffer or generate changes on the global scale.

Information about the WCRP and its component projects is contained in the *WCRP publications series* - a series of WCP reports - and in specific publications on experimentation with numerical atmospheric models.

Contact: Director, World Climate Research Programme; World Meteorological Organization; Case postale 5; 1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland.

The main long-term objectives of the World Climate Impact Studies Programme (WCIP) are:

- to improve knowledge of the impact of climatic variability and change in terms of the specific gravity responses of natural and human systems;
- to develop knowledge and awareness of the interactive relations between climatic variability and change and human socioeconomic activities;
- to improve methodologies so as to deepen understanding and improve the simulation of the interactions among climatic, environmental and socioeconomic factors;

- to determine the characteristics which make human societies at different levels of development and in different natural environments especially vulnerable or especially resilient to climatic variability and change.

UNEP is the responsible agency for the planning and implementation of WCIP. Among the activities planned for the next decade, particular attention is to be given to the African drought and to the greenhouse gas/climate issue.

Contact: Director, World Climate Programme Department; World Meteorological Organization; Case postale 5; 1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland; and United Nations Environment Programme; PO Box 30552; NAIROBI, Kenya.

2.4.5 World Weather Watch Programme (WWW) - WMO

The World Weather Watch (WWW), which is the major programme activity of WMO, was launched in June 1963 by the Fourth World Meteorological Congress in response to General Assembly Resolutions 1721 (XVI) and 1802 (XVII) - International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. It was the first attempt to collect and analyse weather and environmental information on a worldwide scale through a fully integrated system taking full advantage of technological developments in the space-based observing and communication system and in the use of high-speed electronic computers. In fact, the WWW comprises observing systems on land, sea, in the air and in outer space, and data processing centres using large computers and advanced telecommunication facilities operated by the WMO Member States. The main objectives of the WWW are:

- to make available on a real-time basis to all countries in the world the meteorological and related geophysical and environmental information they need for socioeconomic development;
- to build up and make accessible compatible data banks of digitised meteorological and environmental data (non-real-time applications).

The World Weather Watch has three essential elements:

- the Global Observing System (GOS), consisting of facilities and arrangements for making observations at stations on land and at sea, from aircraft, meteorological satellites and other platforms;
- the Global Data-Processing System (GDPS), consisting of meteorological centres with arrangements for the processing of the required observational data (real-time applications) and for the storage and retrieval of data (non-real-time applications);
- the Global Telecommunication System (GTS), consisting of telecommunication facilities and arrangements necessary for the rapid and reliable collection and distribution of the required observational data and processed information.

The present Global Observing System (GOS) component of the WWW includes about 9,500 land stations; 7,400 mobile ship stations; 3,000 aircraft stations; 250 buoys - either fixed or drifting; 200 background pollution monitoring stations; and several polar-orbiting and geostationary satellites providing meteorological and other environmental observations. The GDPS and GTS components operate at present through a system of three World Meteorological Centres (WMCs), 26 Regional Meteorological Centres (RMCs), 30 Regional Telecommunication Hubs (RTHs), and about 160 National Meteorological Centres (NMCs), linked together by a dedicated data transmission network.

The information provided by the WWW system consists of:

- basic meteorological, hydrological, oceanographic and other environmental data for several types of applications;
- weather analyses, warnings and forecasts for general purposes and for many types of special activities, such as agriculture, shipping, fishing, transportation, hydrology, water management, industry, and recreation;
- warnings against natural disasters caused by meteorological phenomena, particularly tropical cyclones.

The GTS also provides for the international exchange of seismic bulletins and service data and information related to the Convention on the Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident. Routine exchange of radiological data is planned.

Basic meteorological data are transmitted and stored in numerical code. Processed information, which is normally presented in pictorial form, is transmitted by analogue or digital facsimile, or in special numerical codes (Grid/Grib codes).

In all, over 15 million characters of alphanumeric data and 2000 weather charts are exchanged daily.

Real-time services of the WWW are available only to Meteorological Services of Member Countries. All information entering the WWW system can be made available at any of the centres of the GTS. A complete list of the alphanumeric information that can be made available is given in the *Catalogue of meteorological bulletins* (WMO publication 9, volume C, chapter I). The list of pictorial products is given in volume B of WMO publication 9. Access to data banks held by GDPS centres can also be made available to researchers and international programmes through the WMO secretariat. WMO publication 174, *Catalogue of meteorological data for research*, provides a first inventory of data held by GDPS centres. The INFOCLIMA system provides a referral service to these data.

The support functions of WWW are data management, implementation support, and implementation co-ordination.

The Operational Information Service (OIS) of the WWW collects from and distributes to WWW Centres detailed and up-to-date information on facilities, services and products made available in the everyday operation of the WWW.

The technical co-ordination of the WWW is carried out by the WMO Commission for Basic Systems and by the WWW Department of WMO.

Related programmes of the WWW are:

* Cyclone Programme;
* Instruments and Methods of Observation Programme;
* Aeronautical Meteorology Programme;
* Marine Meteorology and Associated Oceanographic Activities Programme.

The Tropical Cyclone Programme, closely associated with the World Weather Watch Programme, has been developed with the ultimate objective of establishing national and regionally co-ordinated systems to ensure that the damage and loss of life caused by tropical cyclones are reduced to a minimum. Over 60 WMO Member States are directly affected by these tropical cyclones. The programme was established in response to General Assembly Resolution 2733 (XXV), which expressed concern at the loss of human life and material damage caused by tropical cyclones and associated phenomena such as strong winds, storm surges and floods, and requested international action for the mitigation of the harmful effects of such disasters. To attain its objectives, the programme aims at strengthening the capabilities of Member States at both the national and the regional levels to:

* detect, track and forecast the approach and landfall of tropical cyclones or disturbances;
* provide forecasts or timely assessments of heavy rainfall, and forecasts of strong winds resulting from tropical cyclones or incipient tropical cyclones;
* apply the most appropriate techniques of quantitative storm-surge prediction;
* forecast floods caused by tropical cyclones;
* provide the basic data on risk of loss by winds, storm surges, floods, or landslips, to meet the needs of development planning and for other purposes;
* organize and execute the essential disaster prevention and preparedness measures, making use of meteorological and hydrological information and expertise.

The TCP is organized around three main elements:

* Meteorological, based on the World Weather Watch, which is concerned with the provision of the basic meteorological data and analysis and forecast products required for tropical cyclone forecasting and the application of the appropriate techniques to ensure timely and accurate forecasts;
* Hydrological, based on the Operational Hydrology Programme, which is concerned with the basic hydrological data required for flood forecasting and the application of the appropriate techniques to ensure timely and accurate forecasts;
* Prevention and Preparedness, which is concerned with all other structural and non-structural measures required to ensure the maximum safety of human life and the reduction of damage to a minimum. In this connection, WMO's role of assisting Member States to ensure the co-ordination measures to protect life and property will be performed in close co-operation with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and other appropriate bodies with special expertise in these fields.

The programme is being carried out through five TCP regional bodies: the ESCAP/WHO Typhoon Committee; the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones; the RA I Tropical Cyclone Committee for the South-west Indian Ocean; the RA IV Hurricane Committee; and the RA V Tropical Cyclone Committee for the South Pacific; and through projects that are usually implemented by small teams of experts.

Contact: Director, World Weather Watch Department; World Meteorological Organization; Case postale 5; 1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland; or for publications, WMO Publications; World Meteorological Organization; Case postale 5; 1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland.

2.5 DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION 40/43

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2.5.1 Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistical Office

The United Nations Statistical Office gathers a huge amount of data concerning demography and population questions, much of which is collected together in the on-site database Demographic. The data includes figures on population, mortality, natality, marriage and divorce covering 220 countries or areas.

The database is used to produce the following printed products:

> *Demographic yearbook*, issued annually since 1949, a comprehensive collection of international demographic statistics. Tables give world summaries and country data on population, natality, infant mortality, nuptiality and divorce;
>
> *Population and vital statistics*, published quarterly since 1949, provides latest census data and worldwide demographic statistics on birth and mortality.

Copies of the data content may also be supplied to external users as standard products on magnetic tape. These tapes correspond to data published in the *Demographic yearbook*. Each issue of the *Yearbook* contains a standard section plus a varying section presenting more detailed data on a special topic. For the *Demographic yearbook 1980* and subsequent issues, the machine-readable product contains both the data appearing in the standard section of the *Yearbook* and those pertaining to the special topic. For issues of the *Yearbook* between 1974 and 1979, the machine-readable product is limited to data from the special topic section.

A special data file is also available containing estimates of population for all countries for each year from 1950 to 1983. These estimates have been specially prepared for use in per capita calculations. The series are revised every two years, at which time new census data and other information are taken into account.

Contact: Senior Statistician, Demographic Yearbook; Demographic and Social Statistics Branch; United Nations Statistical Office; United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or for publications, Publishing Division, Sales Section: United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

2.5.2 Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA) - United Nations

The United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA) collects a large amount of information on demography and population questions. This valuable information is presented mainly in the two series:

> *Population bulletin of the United Nations*, issued bi-annually since 1948, which presents brief articles on population aimed at research institutions

and individuals engaged in demographic, social and economic research;

Population studies, issued irregularly since 1948, which covers all aspects of population trends, problems and policies Included are the biennial reports on the monitoring of population trends and policies, and the quinquennial review and appraisal reports on global progress in the population field.

DIESA's statistical data on population and demography provide an invaluable supplement to its other activities in this area.

The DIESA Population Division maintains the on-site database Population Projections, which contains approximately 9600 time series in 5-year intervals of historical and forecast data for 165 countries and regional aggregates from 1950 to 2025. It includes total population by age groups; birth, death, growth, reproduction and fertility rates; life expectancies; and urban, rural and working-age populations.

The data taken from the system are published at regular intervals in the DIESA *Population studies* series, the latest versions being *World population prospects* as assessed in 1986, and *Prospects of world urbanization*, revised as of 1984.

Computer tapes containing the data file may be purchased for the internal use of the recipient. The database is also available for direct online use on The WEFA Group host system (address given in Annex 5.3) as the "U.N. Demographics" file.

The Population Division also maintains a database called Global Review and Inventory of Population Policy (GRIPP), which provides current data on the population policies of 170 countries, drawn from the Population Policy Data Bank of the Population Division. The database is available on diskette with the following publications: *Global population policy database, 1987*, and *Population policy diskette documentation, 1987*. The policy topics covered in the GRIPP database are: population growth, mortality, fertility, internal migration, immigration, emigration, and the integration of population variables into the development planning process. The diskette also contains information on selected demographic indicators, including current and projected population size, current levels of fertility and mortality, current growth rates, and proportions of populations that are foreign-born.

Contact: Population Division; Department of International Economic and Social Affairs; United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or for publications, Publishing Division, Sales Section: United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva: Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

2.5.3 International Economics Department - World Bank

The Bank's International Economics Department maintains the Socio-Economic Indicators databank, which contains over 70,000 time series from 1950, 1955 and 1960 to date. This system is used to produce a number of publications, the most important of which is the *World Bank tables*, now in its 3rd edition. This continues the Bank's policy of periodically making available the products of its ongoing collection, analysis and updating of economic, demographic and social data on most countries and territories of the world. It is one of the most complete collections of economic data available. Volume 1 shows basic and derived economic indicators covering population, national accounts, prices, balance of payments, external public debt, external trade, central government finances, industrial statistics, trade in manufactures, and main results of the International Comparison Project on purchasing power parities and real gross domestic product. Volume 2 shows time series on social indicators covering population, demographic characteristics, health and nutrition, education, employment and income, and consumption. The *World Bank tables* are also available on magnetic tape, and are available for online searching on the GEISCO host system. (See Annex 5.3 for addresses of database hosts.)

World development indicators, issued annually as an annex to *World development report*, provides profiles of more than 120 countries in 25 multipage tables. The data cover subjects such as demography, industry, energy, finance and development assistance, and such measures of social conditions as education, health and nutrition.

Contact: Socio-Economics Data Division; International Economics Department; The World Bank: 1818 H Street NW; WASHINGTON, DC 20433, USA; or, for publications, World Bank Publications: 1818 H Street NW; WASHINGTON, DC 20433, USA; or 66, avenue d'Iéna; 75116 PARIS, France.

2.5.4 Latin American Demographic Centre - ECLAC

ECLAC's Latin American Demographic Centre maintains the Latin American Population Documentation

System (DOCPAL), an information centre specializing in population, migration, human settlement, demography and family planning. The DOCPAL Library collection includes more than 10,000 monographs and 10,000 unpublished documents. The on-site DOCPAL database contains over 20,000 items, increasing by 1500-2000 per year. It is used to produce the printed abstracting journal *DOCPAL resumenes sobre población en América latina*.

The database, or parts of it, may be made available in machine-readable form to external users.

Contact: Head, Latin American Population Documentation System; Latin American Demographic Centre; Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; Casilla 179-D; SANTIAGO, Chile.

The Latin American Demographic Centre also maintains the Population Data Bank Service, which collects machine-readable data from population and housing censuses, and household and social surveys in Latin America. Data are available from 1960 onwards, and there are now over 110 datasets available, each consisting of microdata from a census or survey. The Service is able to make the data available in machine-readable form or as tabulations. There is also a regular printed publication, *Boletín del banco de datos*.

Contact: Chief, Population Documentation and Data Processing; Latin American Demographic Centre; Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; Casilla 179-D; SANTIAGO, Chile.

2.5.5 Population Division - ECA

The Population Information Network for Africa (POPIN-Africa) database established under the aegis of the United Nations Population Division in 1984 cites regional published and unpublished literature on demography, population, family planning and social and economic development.

The printed outputs of POPIN include:

> *POPINDEX-Africa*, a bibliographic index covering all available published and unpublished documents on demography and related fields focusing on African countries;
>
> *African directory of demographers*, which provides biographical information on demographers and population specialists from Africa;
>
> *POPIN-Africa country bibliography series*, which provides critical guides to the population literature on the individual Member States of ECA.

Contact: Co-ordinator, POPIN-Africa Co-ordinating Unit; Population Division; Economic Commission for Africa; PO Box 3001; ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia.

2.5.6 Population Education Clearing House - UNESCO

The UNESCO Principal Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific maintains the Population Education Clearing House as part of its Population Education Programme Service. The Clearing House includes a library and a documentation centre specializing in population education. It assists countries to build their population education libraries and train those in charge of these libraries, and provides direct information support to country projects in population education.

Printed products produced by the Clearing House include: *Abstract-bibliography series on population education*; *Population education in Asia and the Pacific newsletter*; *Accessions list in population education*; and repackaged manuals, booklets, and instructional materials.

The Clearing House is in the process of transferring its database of bibliographic information from ESCAP's EBIS system to UNESCO's Bangkok CDS/ISIS.

Population Education Programme Service publications include: *Information networking in population education*, 1987, and *Manual for repackaging of information on population education*, 1986.

Contact: Documentation Specialist; Population Education Programme Service; UNESCO Principal Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific; PO Box 1425; General Post Office; BANGKOK 10500, Thailand.

2.5.7 Population Information Network (POPIN) - United Nations

The Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA) acts as the global Co-ordinating Unit for the Population Information Network (POPIN), a decentralised network of libraries, information systems, reference, documentation and information centres, and institutions for the improvement of the flow and exchange of population information. Printed publications include the *POPIN bulletin* and special guides to various aspects of the population information field.

Contact: Population Information Network (POPIN); Population Division; Office for Research and Policy Analysis; Department of International Economic and Social Affairs; United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA.

2.5.8 Regional Population Information Centre - ESCAP

ESCAP's Regional Population Information Centre is an information centre with clearinghouse/referral centre functions. It has over 13,500 monographs and 490 serial titles in the areas of population, demography, family planning, fertility, and economic and social development in the region. It is responsible for the compilation of the ESCAP Bibliographic Information Service Population File (EBIS/POPFILE), which contains over 600 items. It is used to prepare the printed publication *ADOPT: Asian-Pacific and worldwide documents on population topics*.

Other printed publications produced by the Centre include:

Population headliners;
Asia-Pacific population journal;
Population research leads;
Population studies translation series;
Inventory of selected local family planning experiences of countries in the ESCAP region;
ESCAP population bibliographic series;
Research, teaching and training in demography;
Population periodicals;
Asia-Pacific POPIN newsletter.

ESCAP's Regional Population Data Bank Service maintains two computerized databases: the Population Data Base contains numeric data on population, housing, fertility, family planning and economic and social development in the Asia/Pacific region; the Key Population Personnel (Roster of Experts) database (POP/REGISTER) compiles information on experts on population affairs in the region. The information may be made available to external users in either machine-readable or printout form.

Contact: Chief; Clearing-house and Information Section; Population Division; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; United Nations Building; Rajdamnern Avenue; BANGKOK 10200, Thailand.

2.5.9 Statistics Division - ECA

The Statistics Division of the ECA has an on-site database, Statistical Data Base (SDB), which includes demographic data. These figures are also included in the printed *African statistical yearbook*.

The Division is able to make printout copies of tables on specific subject areas available on request. It can also download data onto diskettes.

Contact: Director, Statistics Division; Economic Commission for Africa; PO Box 3001; ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia.

2.6 ENERGY **44/48**

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2.6.1 Abstracts of Selected Solar Energy Technology Service (ASSET) - UNU

ASSET is a UNU database and information service on renewable energy sources worldwide which was started in 1979. ASSET's services include the compilation of reference lists, the provision of documents, distribution of printed abstracts and answering enquiries. Its periodical, *Abstracts of selected solar energy technology (ASSET)*, contains abstracts of recent material of particular interest to those working on the problems of providing energy to rural communities in developing countries. The abstracts cover information on solar, bioconversion and wind energy technologies, and the socio-economic aspects of their utilization.

Contact: Programme Division, UNU, Tokyo. For *Abstracts of selected solar energy technology*, contact Tata Energy Research Institute, 7 Jor Bagh, NEW DELHI, 11003 India

2.6.2 Centre on Small Energy Resources - UNITAR/UNDP

The Centre on Small Energy Resources of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and UNDP was established in 1984. Its objective is to promote the development of small energy resources, particularly for the benefit of rural populations of developing countries, by facilitating the exchange of information on those resources and on related technology.

Small energy resources are understood to include: shallow oil and gas; small coal and lignite deposits; minihydro, biomass, and small-scale geothermal units; solar and wind power; and, with the exception of nuclear energy, all types of energy resources that can be developed on a small-scale basis.

The Centre is establishing a documentation unit on small energy resources worldwide. It organizes training seminars and meetings, including study tours, for the exchange of technical information of interest to members - including private-sector institutions - and to developing countries. It provides information, contacts, and advice to members on request. It also publishes a *Newsletter*.

Address: UNITAR/UNDP Centre on Small Energy Resources; Via Panama 12; 0198 ROME, Italy.

2.6.3 Economic Studies Section - IAEA

IAEA's Economic Studies Section maintains a documentation centre on energy economics and energy demand, with particular reference to electricity and nuclear power. It has developed a numeric database, the Energy and Economics Data Bank (EEDB), which contains annual time series on energy balances for all important sources of energy. It includes information on power reactors and reserves of all energy sources worldwide. The database is available for online searching (in the Federal Republic of Germany only) from the FIZ Karlsruhe host facility. Printed products from the database are made available in the IAEA's Reference data series, e.g.:

> *Energy, electricity and nuclear power estimates for the period up to the year 2000.* Reference data series no. 1.

Contact: Economic Studies Section; Division of Nuclear Power; Department of Nuclear Energy and Safety; International Atomic Energy Agency; Vienna International Centre; PO Box 100; 1400 VIENNA, Austria.

2.6.4 Energy Division - ECE

The Energy Division of the ECE maintains an on-site statistical database on energy, Energy Balances - ECE Countries, which contains over 315,000 observations from 1965 onward.

Printed publications drawing on data from this system include:

> *Annual bulletin of coal statistics for Europe*, issued since 1966 and providing basic data on development and trends in the field of solid fuels, giving statistics for Europe, Canada and the United States;
>
> *Annual bulletin of gas statistics for Europe*, issued since 1955 and providing basic data on developments and trends, consumption and production of gas in Europe, Canada and the United States;
>
> *Annual bulletin of electric energy statistics for Europe*, issued since 1956 and providing basic data on developments and trends of electric energy. Also includes statistics on capacity of plants, production, consumption, supplies to customers, consumption of fuels and corresponding production of electric energy, trade and international exchanges for Europe, Canada and the United States;
>
> *Annual bulletin of general energy statistics for Europe*, issued since 1968 and providing basic data on the energy situation as a whole as well as details on the production of energy by form, overall energy balance sheets, deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption, liquid fuels and nuclear, hydro- and geothermal energy. It covers European countries, Canada and the United States.

Periodically, national and regional energy balances are published for Europe and North America, covering past developments and future years.

An *International map of natural gas fields in Europe* has been published under the auspices of the ECE and the Federal Republic of Germany. The map shows: geological units; paleogeography, tectonics, and location of gas and oil fields; related ranges of reserves, and geological age of gas-bearing horizons. An explanatory note accompanying the map has been revised and updated by the Geological Survey of Lower Saxony, in co-operation with organizations and individuals of ECE member countries.

Contact: Energy Division; Economic Commission for Europe; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland; or for publications, Publishing Division, Sales Section: United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

2.6.5 Energy Information Programme - UNESCO

UNESCO's Energy Information Programme seeks to improve the flow of energy information at the international, national and regional levels by establishing regional pilot projects, identifying and developing energy information sources, and providing technical support to UNESCO Member States. Particular attention is paid to new and renewable energy sources and rural applications of this technology. A small collection of information and data in this area is maintained in Paris. An on-site bibliographic/referral database on the subject, known as ENERGY, is maintained, from which the *International directory of new and renewable energy information sources and research centres*, now in its second edition, is produced.

Contact: Chief, Energy Information Section; Division of Technological Research and Higher Education; Science Sector; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; 7, place de Fontenoy; 75700 PARIS, France.

2.6.6 Energy Office - UNDP

The UNDP Energy Office was established in 1980. It plays a catalytic role in finding financial resources for high-priority energy projects. In the case of national activities, the Energy Office identifies programmes and projects in collaboration with the recipient government and the help of the Resident Representative; in the case of international activities, including identifying new and renewable energy sources, the Energy Office works with the World Bank and other agencies of the United Nations system.

The Energy Office has focused on six areas, namely:

* building up of energy databases, and identification of energy sector priorities through country assessments;
* overall energy-sector policy and planning of specific sub-sectors, particularly for the rural areas;
* technology monitoring and transfer in new and renewable energies, such as biomass, wind, and solar energy;
* energy conservation in various end-user sectors, such as transportation and industry;
* dissemination of information on energy resources;
* development of skills on the national level through training in all the above areas by means of seminars, workshops, and formal training courses.

The Energy Account is a funding mechanism within UNDP, the principal function of which is to identify and promote activities in the energy sector of developing countries that will contribute to a more efficient and rational use of limited foreign exchange that goes toward importing fuel. The Energy Account's emphasis has been on the use of new and renewable sources of energy. Actively involved in technology transfer, primarily through training, the Energy Account works with other bilateral and multilateral organizations in the energy field.

Publications resulting from Energy Account activities include:

70-country energy sector assessments;

a handbook of guidelines for evaluating biomass gasifiers;

a handbook for evaluating wind-pumping;

a handbook for familiarising energy planners with the latest developments in photovoltaics.

Contact: Director; Fund for Science, Technology and Energy; Room FF-535; United Nations Development Programme; One United Nations Plaza; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA.

2.6.7 Energy Statistics Unit, United Nations Statistical Office - United Nations

The Energy Statistics Unit of the United Nations Statistical Office has developed a microcomputer database, New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE), which contains information on methodological studies, and data on resources, reserves, production, transfers, consumption and efficiency of new and renewable energy sources.

Data from this system are included in the publication *Energy balances and electricity profiles* (see Section 2.11.4, on the United Nations Statistical Information System (UNSIS)).

Contact: Energy Statistics Unit; Industrial, Energy and Environmental Statistics Branch; United Nations Statistical Office; United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA.

2.6.8 Integrated Rural Energy Systems Association - UNU

Co-operative research and development of integrated systems to supply energy in rural communities of developing countries is being carried out by research institutes participating in the UNU-sponsored Integrated Rural Energy Systems Association (INRESA). This is an international network of researchers and research institutes involved in the design, testing and assessment of both modern and traditional systems of using renewable energy in rural areas. The work is especially concerned with the integration of these systems to meet a variety of rural needs such as cooking and lighting, the provision of water and fertilizer, and water purification, taking into account local social, economic and environmental conditions. The publications resulting from this work include reports on the results of selected small-scale research projects, the proceedings of workshops, and a newsletter that describes research progress and provides related news and information.

Contact: Programme Division, UNU, Tokyo or INRESA Secretariat, Brace Research Institute, PO Box 900, Macdonald College of McGill University, Ste. Ann de Bellevue, QUÉBEC H9X 1C0, Canada.

2.6.9 International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) - IAEA/UNESCO

The International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) was established in 1964 and is now operated jointly by UNESCO and IAEA. ICTP addresses physics problems both of immediate practical relevance and of a more fundamental nature, through colleges, workshops, training courses and other activities relating to physical processes and mathematical modelling. The Centre also arranges for training courses and research visits for developing-country scientists in Italian laboratories.

ICTP's areas of interest include:

- physics and energy (nuclear physics; plasma physics and nuclear fusion; solar energy; wind energy; other non-conventional energy sources);
- physics and environment (geophysics; soil physics; climatology and meteorology; physics of the oceans; physics of desertification; physics of the atmosphere, troposphere and magnetosphere, aeronomy).

The ICTP library collection provides bibliographic support in these fields. Library publications include the *Monthly acquisitions list* and the *Periodicals list*.

Contact: Library Head; International Centre for Theoretical Physics; PO Box 586; 34100 TRIESTE, Italy.

The ICTP publishes a *Calendar of activities*, available to organizations on request, which gives titles and dates of ICTP workshops and courses.

Contact: Publications Office; International Centre for Theoretical Physics; PO Box 586; 34100 TRIESTE, Italy.

2.6.10 International Nuclear Information System (INIS) - IAEA

The International Nuclear Information System (INIS) is an international, co-operative bibliographic system covering the whole range of IAEA fields of interest. The database, established in 1970, now has over 1 million records, increasing at the rate of 80,000 per year, and produces the twice-monthly publication *INIS atomindex*. The database is accessible at IAEA and a number of INIS centres for current awareness and retrospective search services. It may be accessed directly for online searching through the BELINDIS, CISTI, ESA-IRS, FIZ Karlsruhe, IAEA, JICST, and STN International host facilities. (See Annex 5.3 for addresses.)

Contact: Head, INIS Section; Division of Scientific and Technical Information; Department of Nuclear Energy and Safety; International Atomic Energy Agency; Vienna International Centre; PO Box 100; 1400 VIENNA, Austria.

2.6.11 Rural Employment Policies Branch - ILO

ILO's Rural Employment Policies Branch maintains a documentation centre that includes information on environment and rural energy resources in its coverage. It has also developed a database, Rural Employment (EMPRU), which also includes material on energy resources. EMPRU is included in the LABORDOC database, which is available for online searching via the ALDOC, ARAMIS, ECA, ESA-IRS, Executive Telecom, IDRC, and Pergamon ORBIT InfoLine host systems (for addresses of host systems, see Annex 5.3).

Contact: EMPRU, Rural Employment Policies Branch; Employment and Development Department; International Labour Office; 4, route des Morillons; 1211 GENEVA 22, Switzerland.

2.6.12 United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)

In 1955 the General Assembly of the United Nations established a Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR). The Committee was charged with receiving and assembling information produced by national scientific bodies, by authorities of national governments or published in the open scientific literature, on the observed levels of ionizing radiation and radionuclides from all sources and on their possible effects on the human species and the environment. These data were to form the subject of detailed reports to the General Assembly for publication and dissemination among Member States of the United Nations or its specialized agencies.

In its first substantive report, prepared for the General Assembly in 1958 (*Official records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/3838)), the Committee made a comprehensive evaluation of the levels of ionizing radiation to which human beings are exposed and of the possible effects of such exposure. UNSCEAR issued a further comprehensive report in 1962 (*ibid., Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/5216)), in which much the same topics were re-evaluated in light of new information.

UNSCEAR has continued to issue substantive reports at 2- to 5-year intervals: 1966, 1969, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1986. Each has dealt with radiation contamination in the environment, including natural sources, fallout from atmospheric nuclear testing, and releases from nuclear fuel cycle installations. Other sources and effects assessed are medical irradiation, genetic effects, and the acute and long-term biological effects in exposed human beings.

The latest UNSCEAR report, to be issued in 1988, includes updated assessments of the sources, effects, and risks of ionizing radiation and provides an evaluation of the long-term radiological impact of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident.

Contact: United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation; Vienna International Centre; PO Box 500; 1400 VIENNA, Austria; or for publications, Publishing Division, Sales Section: United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

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2.7.1 Division of Environmental Health - WHO

Of the 12 technical divisions of WHO, the one dealing with matters of direct relevance to the environment is the Division of Environmental Health. This Division has four distinct units:

* the Community Water Supply and Sanitation Unit;
* the Food Safety Unit;
* the Central Unit of the International Programme on Chemical Safety;
* the Prevention of Environmental Pollution Unit.

The major function of the Division and its units is:

* the worldwide co-ordination of environmental health matters on behalf of WHO's constituencies;
* the central organization of global and interregional programmes;
* the collation, analysis, synthesis, and dissemination of valid information on environmental health matters;
* the support of Regional Offices.

The primary responsibility for the delivery of WHO's technical co-operation at country level in environmental health is with the Regional Offices' environmental health units. Information can be obtained from the libraries of the six Regional Offices:

* WHO Regional Office for Africa (AFRO); PO Box 6; BRAZZAVILLE, Congo.
* WHO Regional Office for the Americas (AMRO); 525 - 23rd Street, NW; WASHINGTON, DC 20037, USA.
* WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO); PO Box 1517; ALEXANDRIA 21511, Egypt.
* WHO Regional Office for Western Europe (EURO); 8 Scherfigsvej; 2100 COPENHAGEN, Denmark.

- * WHO Regional Office for South East Asia (SEARO); World Health House; Indraprastha Estate; Mahatma Gandhi Road; NEW DELHI 110002, India.
- * WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific (WPRO); PO Box 2932; MANILA 2801, Philippines.

In addition to the six Regional Offices, there are four WHO Regional Centres with direct relevance to the environment, working under the supervision of the respective Regional Offices:

- * Pan American Centre for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences (CEPIS), Lima, Peru - AMRO;
- * Western Pacific Regional Centre for the Promotion of Environmental Planning and Applied Studies (PEPAS), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia - WPRO;
- * Centre for Environmental Health Activities (CEHA), Amman, Jordan - EMRO;
- * Pan American Centre for Human Ecology and Health (ECO), Mexico City, Mexico - AMRO.

Contact: Division of Environmental Health; World Health Organization; 20, avenue Appia; 1211 GENEVA 27, Switzerland.

The Community Water Supply and Sanitation (CWS) Unit of the WHO Division of Environmental Health has its offices at the Geneva headquarters of WHO and collaborates directly with other Regional Offices. Within the framework of the "Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade: 1981-1990," the Unit has expanded its water supply and sanitation information system to evolve it into an effective mechanism for monitoring and reporting on progress in the sector. This system collects and analyses not only information on the levels of service coverage in the reporting countries and amalgamates this on the basis of regions, country groupings and globally, but includes health, social, economic and institutional information relevant to the provision of water supply and sanitation to the population. Of WHO's total Member States, approximately 85 percent have provided information to the system.

The Unit's Documentation Centre contains WHO publications and CWS documents, and information specific to countries on projects and research related to the field of water supply and sanitation and the institutions active in this field.

The Documentation Centre has a threefold role:

- * to assist CWS staff by providing information and documents necessary to their technical work;
- * to handle an increasing number of requests for documents and information from Regional Offices, field staff and the general public, and thus act as a referral centre;
- * to promote and disseminate the documentation produced by WHO in community water supply and sanitation.

To achieve these tasks the Documentation Centre has started to computerize the information it handles, starting with WHO and CWS literature. A first valuable output of this process has been the issuing of the *List of WHO publications and documents in community water supply and sanitation*, which can be obtained upon request addressed to the Manager.

Contact: Community Water Supply and Sanitation Unit; Division of Environmental Health; World Health Organization; 20, avenue Appia; 1211 GENEVA 27, Switzerland.

The objective of WHO's Food Safety Programme is the protection of human health from unsafe or potentially unsafe food through the prevention of health hazards associated with biological and chemical contamination and additives. Illness due to contaminated food is one of the most widespread health problems in the world today and an important cause of reduced economic productivity.

Most of the acute cases of foodborne disease are caused by biological food contamination. Many of the foodborne pathogens occur everywhere in the environment, frequently as a consequence of environmental pollution with human and/or animal wastes. WHO maintains information about the occurrence of most of the foodborne pathogens and develops and transfers information and methods on how to safeguard the consumer.

The problem of chemical contamination of food is also of increasing relevance to most countries, since the use of pesticides for plant protection and disease prevention is important, as is the use of chemicals in veterinary medicine and animal husbandry. Urbanization and industrialization frequently increase the problems of environmental pollution, and thus the possibilities for food contamination.

The programme engages in the health evaluation of chemicals in food. It monitors chemical food contamination in various parts of the world, and assists Member States in assessing the dietary intake of food chemicals. It contributes to UNEP's Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) through its Joint FAO/WHO Food Contamination Monitoring Pro-

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gramme and to the Human Exposure Assessment Location (HEAL) Programme.

Jointly with FAO, the Food Safety Programme sponsors the Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius Commission) in elaborating internationally agreed food standards and codes of hygienic practice, including standards for pesticide residues, heavy metals, veterinary drug residues, radionuclides, and food additives.

The information elaborated or collected is regularly published.

Contact: Food Safety Unit; Division of Environmental Health; World Health Organization; 20, avenue Appia; 1211 GENEVA 27, Switzerland.

The International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), a co-operative programme of UNEP, ILO and WHO, was established in 1979. WHO is the executing agency, and the IPCS Central Unit is part of WHO's Division of Environmental Health. FAO collaborates in the IPCS in the field of evaluation of food additives and pesticide residues. IPCS comprises:

* a Central Unit at WHO headquarters;
* an Inter-Secretariat Co-ordinating Committee;
* a Programme Advisory Committee (PAC);
* an Inter-Regional Research Unit (IRRU);
* a network of national and other Participating Institutions (PIs).

Publications from IPCS include:

Environmental health criteria (in English and French), a series of monographs containing either assessments of existing information on toxicology and ecotoxicology, the relationship between human and environmental health and exposure to chemical and some physical environmental pollutants, or dealing in depth with principles and methodology for predicting and determining the effects of chemicals on human health and organ systems;

Health and safety guides (in English) for selected chemicals, containing information on human health and environmental risks and practical advice on safety precautions, first aid treatment of poisoning, and handling chemical spills;

International chemical safety cards (in several languages) summarizing essential product identity data and health and safety information on chemicals for use at the "shop floor" level by workers and employees in factories, agriculture, and other workplaces.

Medical guides (in English) for selected chemicals, on the diagnosis and treatment of poisoning, with instructions on the use of specific antidotes, where these are available;

Monographs on safety evalutations of food additives and pesticide residues, carried out jointly with FAO.

Contact: International Programme on Chemical Safety; Division of Environmental Health; World Health Organization; 20, avenue Appia; 1211 GENEVA 27, Switzerland; or for publications, WHO Distribution and Sales; World Health Organization; 20, avenue Appia; 1211 GENEVA 27, Switzerland.

The Prevention of Environmental Pollution (PEP) Unit of WHO's Division of Environmental Health provides support to Member States in the development of national programmes for control of environmental health hazards. The Unit's activities cover all hazards, whether chemical, physical, or biological. An important activity of the Unit is the Health-related Environmental Monitoring Programme, which includes the measurement of environmental quality and of human exposures. These activities are being carried out in collaboration with UNEP within the framework of the Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS). In 1987 a summary of the results obtained so far were published under the title *Global pollution and health*. The relevant projects are described in the following paragraphs:

* The air monitoring project was begun in 1973. Participating countries monitor sulfur dioxide levels and the quantity of particles suspended in the atmosphere; additional pollutants will also be monitored. There are some 170 air pollution monitoring sites in 50 countries. The results are published every two years, and provide a global picture of the quality of air in the world's major cities. A comprehensive assessment covering the period 1973-1980 has been published;
* The project on monitoring water quality was begun in 1977; the current network consists of 344 stations, comprising 240 river stations, 43 lake stations, and 61 groundwater stations. While some stations are located in remote areas to indicate background levels of water quality, most are near industrial and urban centres. The project provides for the collection of data on more than 50 different measures of water quality. Included are basic measurements such as dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), faecal coliforms, and nitrates, as well as of chemical substances in water, such as heavy metals and organic trace elements;
* WHO, in co-operation with the International Reference Centre for Radioactivity, in Le Vesinet,

France, has also been co-ordinating a radiation monitoring project since 1969. A network of eight national centres collects data from some 140 sampling stations on radiation levels in the air, in precipitation, and in milk. Consideration is currently being given to expanding this network and including it within GEMS;

- Human exposure. Data on human exposure to selected pollutants are extremely limited, but a start has been made to add to them. In the late 1970s, projects on biological monitoring of selected contaminants in human tissues and fluids were carried out. Since 1984 a project on human exposure assessment, HEAL, has been added to the programme. Ultimately, human exposure to air, water and food, as well as environmental quality, will be studied in a closely co-ordinated way and on a continuing basis at some 10 to 15 locations in different parts of the world;
- WHO environmental epidemiology network of institutions and individuals has been established for facilitating the exchange of information on studies of health effects of environmental pollution, particularly in the developing countries. The network now encompasses 360 participants covering essentially all parts of the world. A bibliography of studies of health effects in developing countries has been developed that currently contains nearly 800 entries. In addition to collection and exchange of information, the network will be used to promote collaborative research and improved teaching of environmental epidemiology.

Contact: Prevention of Environmental Pollution Unit; Division of Environmental Health; World Health Organization; 20, avenue Appia; 1211 GENEVA 27, Switzerland.

Within the PEP Unit, the Programme of Environmental Health in Rural and Urban Development and Housing (RUD) promotes human health through measures to improve living conditions and to mitigate the adverse environmental and health impacts of socioeconomic development actions, recognizing the interdependent relationship between better living conditions, improved health, increased productivity and viable socioeconomic development. Activities have concentrated on the preparation of principles for environmental health as they relate to rural and urban development and housing in countries at different stages of social and economic development. *Health principles of housing* was issued in 1987, and publication of *Health principles of urban development* is scheduled for 1990.

Another emphasis of the programme is to promote better understanding in other (non-health) governmental sectors of environmental health factors and the impact on people's health and psycho-social well-being of housing conditions and of specific environmental factors. Related to this is the analysis and reformatting of information from the whole range of health programmes to a form that is more readily usable by non-health professionals engaged in development and housing, i.e., architects, planners, builders, economists and others.

The programme exerts a comprehensive approach to environmental conditions and the related health burden associated with socioeconomic development projects and housing. Specific environmental factors/subject areas include solid wastes, indoor air quality, thermal environment, light, noise, housing hygiene, aspects of urban planning, and environmental health needs of special groups. A series of information and guideline documents has been prepared, and emphasis has been given to the diffusion of these materials to Member States and international agencies concerned.

Contact: Responsible Officer: RUD; Division of Environmental Health, World Health Organization; 20, avenue Appia; 1211 GENEVA 27, Switzerland.

2.7.2 ESH Reference Unit - FAO

The ESH Reference Unit collects and disseminates information on human resources, institutions, agrarian reform, rural development, agricultural education and extension, demography, and women in agriculture.

It uses computerized information storage and retrieval systems to support FAO programmes relating to rural development and will, on request, perform searches and provide bibliographies.

Contact: Agrarian Reform and Rural Development Officer; Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform (ESH) Division; Economic and Social Policy Department; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy.

2.7.3 Food Contamination Monitoring Programme - FAO/WHO

FAO and WHO are actively participating in the Joint FAO/WHO Food Contamination Monitoring Programme, or GEMS/FOOD, originally begun in 1976 as a component of the health-related monitoring activities of the UNEP co-ordinated Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS). The major objectives of the programme can be summarized as follows:

- to co-operate with governments of countries wishing to initiate or strengthen food contamination monitoring programmes;
- to collect data on levels of certain chemicals in individual foods and in the diet and to evaluate these data, review trends, and produce and disseminate summaries, thus encouraging appropriate food control and resource management measures;
- to obtain estimates of the intake via food of chemical contaminants, with a view to combining these data with those on exposure from other sources (air, water), thus enabling the evaluation of the risk to human health from multi-media exposure to chemicals. Where appropriate, to relate the total exposure to a contaminant to data on the levels of the contaminant in human tissues or body fluids (it is planned to collect such data in another project in the current WHO Health-Related Monitoring Programme of GEMS);
- to provide the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission with information on the levels of contaminants in food to support and accelerate its work on international standards for contaminants in foods.

Data received from the national collaborating centres and participating institutions that monitor food contamination are collected in an on-site database located in the World Health Organization in Geneva. From time to time printed summaries of the data are produced, e.g.:

> *Summary and assessment of data received from the FAO/WHO collaborating centres for food contamination monitoring* (prepared under the joint sponsorship of FAO, WHO and UNEP, by the National Food Administration, Uppsala, Sweden, 1982). This report presents data regarding levels of certain organochlorine compounds, lead, cadmium and aflatoxins in samples of individual foods and in food composites representing the whole of the diet, collected during the period 1971-1979. A similar summary and assessment of data received from the same source but for the period 1980-1983 was prepared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration under the joint sponsorship of FAO, WHO and UNEP (WHO/EHE/FOS/86.5);
>
> *Summary of 1980-1981 monitoring data received from the collaborating centres*, WHO, 1983 (WHO-EFP/83, 57; FAO-ESN/MISC/83/4) and *Summary of 1980-1983 monitoring data*, WHO, 1986 (WHO/EHE/FOS/86.2), which present data on levels of certain organochlorine and organophosphorus pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), cadmium, lead, tin and aflatoxins.

Contact: Nutrition Officer (Food Contamination); Food Policy and Nutrition Division; Economic and Social Policy Department; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy; or Food Safety Unit; Division of Environmental Health; World Health Organization; 20, avenue Appia; 1211 GENEVA 27, Switzerland.

2.7.4 Health Legislation Unit - WHO

WHO's Health Legislation Unit operates a global clearinghouse with interests including environmental legislation, food standards, and occupational health. Its holdings include over 30,000 legislative documents, as well as various national and international compilations. It publishes the *International digest of health legislation* in English and French.

Contact: Chief, Health Legislation Unit; Health and Biomedical Information Programme; World Health Organization; 20, avenue Appia; 1211 GENEVA 27, Switzerland.

2.7.5 Human Settlements Information System - ESCAP

The ESCAP/UNIDO Division of Industry, Human Settlements and Technology maintains the Human Settlements Information System, an information centre active in the areas of human settlements and housing in the Asian/Pacific region.

Contact: Chief; ESCAP/UNIDO Division of Industry, Human Settlements and Technology; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; United Nations Building; Rajdamnern Avenue; BANGKOK 10200, Thailand.

2.7.6 Information Systems Unit - UNCHS

The UNCHS Information Systems work is concentrated on human settlements, which include building and construction, low cost housing, land use, and the economic infrastructure. On-site databases include:

- HABIRES, a database on on-going development research projects in the field of human settlements.

It is a bibliographic/referral system that includes material on housing, construction materials, appropriate technology, community development and human settlements. HABIRES was used to produce a *Directory of on-going research in human settlements* (1986);

* HABIVOC, a terminology database, used to print the *UNCHS (Habitat) trilingual thesaurus in the field of human settlements*, which is employed as a subject indexing tool in English, French and Spanish;

* HABILIT, a human settlements literature database. A bibliographic/referral system now containing over 2,000 items on housing, construction materials, building machinery, small-scale industries, human settlements, social participation, self help, agricultural wastes, and social services. HABILIT is used to produce various awareness bulletins, indexes, occasional subject-oriented printed bibliographies and the following major bibliographies:

Bibliography on local building materials, plant and equipment (1983+);

Bibliography on community participation, Vol. 1 (1984+);

Bibliography on community participation, Vol. 2 (1986+);

* HABIDOC, a bibliographic database on UNCHS unpublished technical reports. Contains over 3,000 references to material on development projects, urban development, housing, urban planning, and human settlements. HABIDOC is used to produce the following bibliography:

UNCHS (Habitat) bibliography with abstracts, Vol. 1 (1980), Vol. 2 (1982), Vol. 3 (1984); Vol. 4 (1986).

Contact: Information Systems and Documentation Unit; Information Audio-Visual and Documentation Division; United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat); United Nations Office at Nairobi; PO Box 30030; NAIROBI, Kenya.

2.7.7 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - WHO

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has a broad programme in epidemiology and environmental carcinogenesis, and in parallel an extensive publications programme. It provides the secretariat for the International Association of Cancer Registries (IACR), a professional society that acts as a clearinghouse for information from population-based registries.

Publications providing information in the fields of the Agency's research interests include:

IARC monographs on the evaluation of carcinogenic risks to humans. Since 1971, 44 volumes and 7 supplements have been published, in which more than 600 chemical compounds, groups of compounds, industrial processes and cultural habits have been evaluated;

IARC scientific publications, which provide compilations of cancer registry data, state-of-the-art research reviews, collections of selected research methods in experimental pathology, in analytical chemistry, in analytical cancer epidemiology, and in environmental exposure measurements. Over 90 volumes have been published;

Annual reports (up to 1985), and now *Biennial reports*;

Directory of on-going research in cancer epidemiology, published annually, comprising information on current studies in the field of cancer epidemiology. These data are stored in machine-readable form and are supplied to the ICRDB programme for inclusion in the CANCERPROJ database. The *Directory* is produced by the Clearing-House of On-going Research in Cancer Epidemiology, run jointly by IARC and the German Cancer Research Centre (Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum, DKFZ), within the framework of the International Cancer Research Data Bank (ICRDB) programme of the U.S. National Cancer Institute;

Information bulletin on the survey of chemicals being tested for carcinogenicity, a computer-produced listing of on-going and recently completed long-term carcinogenicity studies on chemicals.

Contact: Head; Editorial and Publication Service; International Agency for Research on Cancer; 150, cours Albert Thomas; 69372 LYON Cedex 2, France; or for publications, WHO Distribution and Sales; World Health Organization; 20, avenue Appia; 1211 GENEVA 27, Switzerland.

2.7.8 International Training Network for Water and Waste Management (ITN) - World Bank

The International Training Network for Water and Waste Management (ITN) was established in 1984 by bilateral and multilateral development agencies led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and co-ordinated by the World Bank. It aims to help improve the effectiveness of investments in the water supply and sanitation sector and to promote and encourage more extensive use of multidisciplinary approaches and appropriate, affordable technology alternatives through research, training, and information dissemination.

The Network Coordination Unit, located in the Infrastructure Department of the World Bank, promotes the establishment and development of Network Centers worldwide within existing institutions by providing technical and management guidance. The Network Centers extensively use the audiovisual modules and manuals developed by the World Bank in co-operation with other development agencies. These materials are available in 16mm films, videotapes, slides or cassettes, supplemented by *Participants' notes*, *Instructors' guides*, and *Reading materials*. The *Reading materials* explain the main concepts and describe cases from successful programmes worldwide. The ITN also publishes a newsletter, *News from the International Training Network for Water and Waste Management*.

Contact: Chief, Water and Waste Management Training Unit; Infrastructure Department; The World Bank; 1818 H Street NW; WASHINGTON, DC 20433, USA.

2.7.9 Pan American Centre for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences (CEPIS) - PAHO/WHO

The Pan American Health Organization's (PAHO) Pan American Centre for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences (CEPIS) maintains the Network for Information and Documentation in Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences (Red Panamericana de Información y Documentación en Ingeniería Sanitaria y Ciencias Ambientales, REPIDISCA), an information centre concerned with water pollution, water supply, waste management, environmental engineering and sanitation.

It has also developed the on-site REPIDISCA database, containing over 12,000 bibliographic records in these subjects. The database is used to produce the printed *Repindex*, and user-defined printouts or machine-readable extracts are also available.

Contact: Director, REPIDISCA; Pan American Centre for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences; Casilla 4337; LIMA 100, Peru.

2.7.10 Regional Centre for Environmental Health Activities (CEHA) - EMRO/WHO

The Regional Centre for Environmental Health Activities (CEHA), with the support of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), is preparing to implement CEHANET, an information network that will ultimately cover the countries of the eastern Mediterranean. CEHANET should allow a large exchange of information in the Mediterranean region in the field of environmental health.

Contact: Officer-in-Charge; Regional Centre for Environmental Health Activities; PO Box 811547; AMMAN, Jordan.

2.7.11 United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA)

The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), formerly part of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, is now an integral part of the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV).

UNOV/CSDHA deals with a wide range of social issues, including the social aspects of environmental questions. It also addresses specific issues related to the environment, such as popular participation theories, policies and strategies for use, *inter alia*, in community low-income housing programmes and programmes to improve the rural environment. The question of different disadvantaged sections of the population has been addressed. A manual on adapting the built environment for disabled persons has been prepared.

In a series of studies on the family, the problems of street children has been analysed. In addition, UNOV/CSDHA examined the connection between lack of urban planning, rural-urban migration, unemployment, mal-distribution of services and amenities, on the one hand, and the development of shantytowns, overcrowding, antisocial behaviour, hostility and aggressiveness, on the other.

Contact: for publications, Publishing Division, Sales Section; United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

2.7.12 United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)

The United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) maintains a library and documentation centre that includes resources on subjects such as urban development and housing, regional development planning and management, environmental planning and management, disaster prevention, information systems, social development, and industrial development.

Published products produced by the Centre include *Regional development dialogue* (*RDD*), the *UNCRD newsletter* and the *UNCRD bulletin*. There are also a number of publication series, such as *Country bibliography series*, *Country monograph series*, *Meeting report series*, *Working paper series*, and *Research synthesis reports*. The Centre also publishes books in-house or through commercial publishers.

Contact: Information Systems Planner; United Nations Centre for Regional Development; Marunouchi 2-4-7, Naka-ku; NAGOYA 460, Japan.

2.7.13 Western Pacific Regional Centre for the Promotion of Environmental Planning and Applied Studies (PEPAS) - WPRO/WHO

The WHO Western Pacific Regional Centre for the Promotion of Environmental Planning and Applied Studies (PEPAS) maintains a library concerned with pollution control, water supply, sanitation and environmental planning.

Contact: Officer-in-Charge, Library; Western Pacific Regional Centre for the Promotion of Environmental Planning and Applied Studies; PO Box 12550; KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia.

2.7.14 Working Party on Urban and Regional Planning and Research - ECE

ECE's Environment and Human Settlements Division provides the secretariat for the Working Party on Urban and Regional Planning and Research, which acts as a clearinghouse/referral centre on urban development, human settlement and regional development in Europe. It has produced a *Directory of bodies concerned with urban and regional research*, as well as conference proceedings and reports, and working papers on these topics.

Contact: Environment and Human Settlements Division; Economic Commission for Europe; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

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2.8.1 Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection (CAEP) - ICAO

ICAO's Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection (CAEP) was established in 1983 as a result of the amalgamation of the Committee on Aircraft Noise (CAN) and the Committee on Aircraft Engine Emissions (CAEE). It assists the Organization in maintaining up-to-date the provisions of Annex 16 (Environmental Protection) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, consistent with the available technology.

The report of CAEP's first meeting held in Montreal in June 1986 has recently been published (ICAO document 9499, available in English, French, Russian and Spanish). Several problems related to the control of noise and gaseous emissions at the source were discussed and recommendations developed for the amendment of noise certification provisions for different types of aircraft, in volume I of the Annex, and of test procedures for the control of gaseous emissions, contained in Part II of the Annex. Also, guidance material was developed to assist States in land-use planning from noise considerations and in the use of equivalent procedures in the noise-certification process.

The relevant publications include:

> *Convention on International Civil Aviation* Annex 16. Environmental protection: Volume I. Aircraft noise; Volume II. Aircraft engine emissions;
>
> *Airport planning manual* (ICAO document 9184) Part 2. Land use and environmental control;
>
> *Environmental technical manual on the use of procedures in the noise certification of aircraft* (ICAO document 9501);
>
> *Recommended method for computing noise contours around airports* (ICAO circular 205).

Address: International Civil Aviation Organization; 1000 Sherbrooke Street West; MONTREAL, Québec H3A 2R2, Canada.

2.8.2 Department for Industrial Promotion, Consultations and Technology - UNIDO

UNIDO's Department for Industrial Promotion, Consultations and Technology maintains the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB), an information centre devoted to all aspects of industrial development - including environment-related issues - in developing countries. INTIB produces the Industrial Development Abstracts (IDA) on-site database, which now contains over 16,000 items and includes a large percentage of references to unpublished materials. It is used to print the bi-monthly publication *Industrial development abstracts*. IDA is also searchable at the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in Ottawa and at Centre for Development of Instructional Technology (CENDIT) centres in New Delhi, Bogotá and Manila. INTIB is able to carry out searches on request and to supply the results in either printout or magnetic form.

INTIB also maintains the Online Information Key (LINK) on-site database, which includes referral and numeric data along with bibliographic and textual information. It now contains over 14,000 items, and is used to produce a variety of printed products, including *Acronyms and addresses of organizations*, *Directory of industrial and technological research institutes*, *Directory of industrial information services in developing countries*, and *Directory of industrial and technological research institutes in Africa*.

Part of INTIB's activities to produce directories of industrial and technological research institutions was the preparation of a *Directory of research and development institutions concerning non-ferrous metals*. This directory provides in particular the following information: sphere of activity of the respective research and development institution with particular current and anticipated projects; essential extent and purpose of operation, and nature of research equipment (pilot scale); identification of possibilities and interest for technical co-operation and possibility of organizing training programmes; number of staff and relation with other organization(s); and budget and source of funds. All the information in this directory was obtained by questionnaire. Document production is computerized, which allows for data manipulation and retrieval. This system is expected to be expanded for the production of a similar document concerning research and development in sugar production and sugar by-products and processing, and storage of fruits and vegetables.

UNIDO's Energy Information System covers the Organization's technical assistance activities on energy since 1980. It includes details of the substantive side of projects, as well as standard information on project number, funds and their allocation, supporting section, title, country, counterpart organization and co-operating agency. Project results and UNIDO energy-related publications/papers are to be found and extracted from the IDA database. *Industrial energy conservation abstracts* (*INECA*), which gives information on technical papers and reports submitted through a European project supported by UNIDO/UNDP/ECE, is one such publication. This system is expected to be expanded by adding information from the Asia/Pacific region in the near future.

The Technological Information Exchange System (TIES) is a network through which the institutions in charge of evaluating the transfer of technology agreements in developing countries (normally designated as the Transfer of Technology Registries) co-operate in strengthening the capabilities of the member countries in their negotiations with foreign suppliers of technology, and in optimising the use of the imported technologies for the building up of their endogenous technology base. Within the framework of the TIES system, a substantial amount of data on the characteristics of the technology market is available to the institutions participating in the network.

A major programme associated with TIES is the computerization of the transfer-of-technology offices through the introduction of a microcomputer software program designated as CORIS, which was developed with the aim of facilitating the operation of the TIES network, as well as of enhancing the efficiency of the management of the transfer-of-technology offices and the strengthening of their role within the national technological information system.

INTIB is an INFOTERRA Special Sectoral Source for technology.

Contact: Chief, DIPCT/DTT/INF, Department for Industrial Promotion, Consultations and Technology; United Nations Industrial Development Organization; Vienna International Centre; PO Box 300; 1400 VIENNA, Austria; or for publications, Publishing Division, Sales Section: United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

2.8.3 Department of Nuclear Energy and Safety - IAEA

Ever since its establishment, IAEA has been concerned with strict safety standards, which have provided the basis for the overall good safety record of nuclear power plants. IAEA's *Basic Safety Standards* (*BSS*) for radiation protection and the *Nuclear Safety Standards* (*NUSS*) for nuclear power plants have been adopted by many Member States as the basis for national regulations. They are also mandatory for projects receiving Agency assistance. The Agency's authority is also recognised in the area of radioactive waste transportation. Its *Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials* have served as standards contributing to a strong safety record in this field. They have been adopted not only by national governments, but also by other United Nations bodies concerned with transportation, such as ICAO and IMO.

Since the early 1980s, IAEA has strengthened its safety evaluation services for nuclear plant operations, radiological protection and radioactive waste management in response to the needs of Member States and international developments. Five specific programmes have been launched:

- IAEA-IRS: The Incident Reporting System, which provides an exchange of nuclear plant operations experience in Member States on safety-related issues;
- OSART: These Operational Safety Review Teams conduct on-site missions to nuclear plants on the request of Member States;
- ASSET: IAEA recently initiated this new service - Assessment of Safety Significant Events Teams - to provide plant operators and regulators with independent analysis and guidance regarding specific events that have occurred;
- RAPAT: Radiation Protection Advisory Teams were introduced in 1984, to visit developing country Member States on request to assist in radiation protection programmes. Team expertise includes IAEA staff and participants from WHO and the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP);
- WAMAP: The Waste Management Advisory Programme was initiated in 1987 to complement IAEA's activities in the fields. Teams visit developing countries on request to assist in developing safe radioactive waste management systems.

Contact: Department of Nuclear Energy and Safety; International Atomic Energy Agency; Vienna International Centre; PO Box 100; 1400 VIENNA, Austria.

2.8.4 Industry and Environment Office (IEO) - UNEP

The UNEP Industry and Environment Office (UNEP/IEO) was established to facilitate the adoption of environmentally sound decisions regarding industrial development and industrial processes by governments, industry, and relevant international and national institutions, particularly in developing countries. To achieve this objective, IEO provides access to practical information and develops co-operative on-site action and exchange of experience. To promote the transfer of information, three complementary tools are used:

- *Industry and environment.* Each issue of this quarterly review focuses on a main theme. Articles by government officials, industry managers, scientists, and representatives of non-governmental organizations share the results of research and experience, and present emerging technologies and future perspectives. Important events around the world in the field of the industrial environment are featured. The main themes of *Industry and environment* in 1987-1988 are: environmental management in the petrochemical industry and downstream activities; environmental management of small- and medium-scale industries; the working environment; emerging technologies; hazardous waste management; industrial accidents; environmental self-auditing; and sustainable development;
- technical reviews and guidelines on specific industries. These publications describe technologies in use in various industrial sectors, their environmental impact, appropriate technologies for the prevention and treatment of pollution ("clean" technologies), and discharge standards and regulations in force in various countries. Recent technical reviews (1986-1988) have covered the aluminium and iron and steel industries, drilling mud, industrial risk management, diesel vehicles, petroleum refineries and terminals, and non-ferrous metals;
- query response service. IEO, with the support of its databases (such as bibliographic databases, the database on pollution abatement control technology, and the database on industrial environmental legislation and regulation) and its own library (with selected holdings of documents published by governments, international organizations, and others), responds to specific requests for technical information on industrial environmental problems.

IEO is collaborating with the World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO) in the preparation of a guide to industrial environmental information sources.

Contact: UNEP/Industry and Environment Office; Tour Mirabeau; 39/43 quai Andre-Citroen; 75739 PARIS Cedex, France.

2.8.5 International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre (CIS) - ILO

CIS is an information centre concerned with occupational safety and medicine, ergonomics and toxicology. The Centre compiles the CISDOC database, which now includes about 30,000 bibliographic records, increasing by 2,100 annually. The printed publication *Safety and health at work: ILO-CIS bulletin* (formerly *CIS abstracts*) is produced six times per year, and the database may be accessed for direct online use through the ARAMIS, CCINFOline, ESA-IRS, and Télésystèmes-Questel host facilities. (See Annex 5.3 for addresses.)

Contact: International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre; International Labour Office; 4, route des Morillons; 1211 GENEVA 22, Switzerland.

The CIS database is also available on compact discs (CD-ROMs).

The "OSH-ROM" disc includes CISDOC together with NIOSHTIC from the U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and HSELINE from the Health and Safety Executive in the United Kingdom. This CD-ROM contains a total of about 250,000 bibliographic records, and is available on annual subscription, which includes quarterly updates.

Contact: International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre; International Labour Office; 4, route des Morillons; 1211 GENEVA 22, Switzerland; or SilverPlatter Information Services; 10 Barley Mow Passage; Chiswick; LONDON W4 4PH, UK; or SilverPlatter Information Inc.; 37 Walnut Street; WELLESLEY HILLS, MA 02181, USA.

The Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety is also including CISDOC on a compact disc, CCINFOdisc, together with other factual and bibliographic databases, some produced by the Centre and others obtained from elsewhere. The discs are available either on annual subscription (including four updates) or singly.

Contact: International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre; International Labour Office; 4, route des Morillons; 1211 GENEVA 22, Switzerland, for countries other than Canada; or, in Canada, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety; 250 Main Street East; HAMILTON, Ontario, Canada L8N 1H6.

2.8.6 International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) - UNEP

IRPTC is an international information centre concerned with toxic and environmental effects of chemicals, including insecticides and herbicides. It was established in 1976 and has four main objectives:

* to facilitate access to data on chemicals and their effects on health and the environment;

* to locate and draw attention to the major gaps in available information and encourage research to fill those gaps;

* to identify the potential hazards of using chemicals and make people aware of them;

* to assemble information on existing policies for control and regulation of hazardous chemicals at national, regional and global levels.

Since its establishment as a UNEP Programme Activity Centre, IRPTC has been developed as an information exchange network on chemicals. The network includes national governmental and non-governmental institutions, international organizations, industry and others with a common interest in chemical safety. IRPTC works closely with other international organizations, in particular with the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), a joint programme of ILO, UNEP and WHO.

The Register operates a query-response service and regularly publishes information on selected chemicals in its *Bulletin* or as special publications. The key activity of IRPTC is the preparation and dissemination of data profiles for chemicals. Data profiles allow the expert user to identify what is known about a particular chemical substance with regard to its chemical, physical, environmental and toxicological characteristics. In addition, they provide information on production and consumption, use, spills, treatment of poisoning, and waste management, as well as recommendations and legal mechanisms for control of hazards posed by chemicals.

The IRPTC on-site database currently covers over 600 chemicals of international concern and is used to produce various listings and publications. Information on particular topics may be obtained on request, either as printouts or as magnetic tapes. The complete database has also been converted for use with the MINISIS information storage and retrieval software package, and is offered free of charge to governmental institutions in developing countries.

IRPTC plays an active role in the collection and dissemination of information on bans and severe restrictions for chemicals and assists governments in the implementation of the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade. It also provides training for the establishment of national information systems for chemicals.

Printed publications on data from the database include:

> *IRPTC bulletin*, issued twice a year, providing general information on new or proposed legislation and regulations for the control of chemicals in the environment, international risk-evaluations, newly-discovered hazards, accident reports and safe use instructions for chemicals. Governments regularly provide updated information on legislation involving chemicals;
>
> IRPTC legal file (new edition, 1986, two volumes) which presents factual information on control measures taken by countries with a view to

> protecting human health and the environment from the noxious effects of chemicals;
>
> *Treatment and disposal methods for waste chemicals* (1985), which details practical methods for the environmentally clean disposal of 570 waste chemicals.

Contact: Director; International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals; United Nations Environment Programme; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland; or for publications, Publishing Division, Sales Section: United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

2.8.7 Management Development Referral Service (MDRS) - INTERMAN - ILO

The MDRS at INTERMAN-ILO is concerned with all aspects of management development, including environmental management. One of its functions is to act as a referral centre/clearinghouse in this area. In this context the Environmental Management Training Programme can provide effective training for trainers in the use of FLP (Flexible Learning Packages) materials, and co-operate with companies, training institutes, universities, business schools, and other organizations that have projects and activities requiring an environmental management training component. The FLPs are four-hour intensive training units, run by technical specialists or general management trainers (trained by ILO). The units are flexible in content, mode of instruction, culture, language, etc. Training can take place either in Geneva or, if the need arises, in the country itself.

The MDRS maintains three catalogues: Catalogue of Training Materials Prepared by Management Development Projects, International Directory of Institutions and Information Sources, and Management Development Referral Service Database.

Contact: INTERMAN; Management Development Branch; Training Department; International Labour Office; 4, route des Morillons; 1211 GENEVA 22, Switzerland.

2.8.8 Waste Paper Survey - FAO

FAO's Forest Industries Division collects data every two years on waste paper recovery, trade and utilization in the world. The numeric/textual database, Waste Paper Data, contains time series for 15 items from about 40 countries, from 1970 onward. Every two years it is used to produce the printed publication *Waste paper data*, available in English, French and Spanish.

Contact: Forestry Officer; Pulp and Paper Branch; Forest Industries Division; Forestry Department; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy.

2.8P Other Publications

The United Nations is responsible for the publication of a number of international agreements and recommendations concerning the carriage of dangerous goods by road. Documents included in this area provide details on the packaging, definitions and technical information relevant to international shippers and inspection authorities. Publications include:

> *Transport of dangerous goods: recommendations covering classification and definitions of classes, listing of the principal dangerous goods*. 4th edition. 1985;
>
> *European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road*, 1985.

The United Nations Secretariat, in close co-operation with WHO and UNEP, publishes annually:

> *Consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale have been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or not approved by governments*. 1987 (E.87.IV.1). The *List* presents regulatory data on almost 600 products related to actions taken by 77 governments. Legal and bibliographic references and explanatory comments are added. Commercial information covers data on trade names and manufacturers.

Contact: Publishing Division, Sales Section: United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

In addition, ESCAP publishes:

> *Transport and communications bulletin for Asia and the Pacific*, issued annually since 1976, which

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surveys communications and transport problems and issues in the region.

Contact: Publishing Division, Sales Section: United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland; or ESCAP Publications; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; United Nations Building; Rajdamnern Avenue; BANGKOK 10200, Thailand.

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2.9.1 Agriculture and Timber Division - ECE/FAO

The Timber Section of the Agriculture and Timber Division maintains a database on forest products, TIMBER (Production and Trade in Forest Products), which contains data from 1964 to date. The data have recently been made available on diskette, either as a complete series from 1964 to date, or as a subset of the last five years.

The data are also published in the *Timber bulletin* (nos. 4, 6 and 9 of each volume). Other environment-related publications include *The Forest resources of the ECE region (Europe, the USSR, North America)*, Part III of which deals with the role of forests in supplying environmental and other non-wood goods and services; *Forest fire statistics* (Third edition); and *European timber trends and prospects to the year 2000 and beyond*, Chapter 4 of which is entitled "Non-wood benefits of the forest."

Contact: Timber Section; ECE/FAO Agriculture and Timber Division; Economic Commission for Europe; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland; or for publications, Publishing Division, Sales Section: United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

2.9.2 Desertification Control Programme - UNEP

The Desertification Control Programme Activity Centre of UNEP's Office of the Environment Programme is developing a Desertification Information System to build, and disseminate to governments, a database on desertification and its control. Thus far, the following databases have been installed and tested on a microcomputer:

- an annotated bibliography of publications and reports;
- a compendium of all UNEP and other United Nations-system projects and activities in the field of desertification;
- an annotated directory of over 500 institutions and organisations worldwide involved with desertification control work;
- a compendium of technical information related to wind erosion and particle transport and deposition; and
- a bibliography on wind erosion.

The FAO/UNEP Provisional Methodology for the Assessment and Mapping of Desertification in Kenya is now being tested and refined. The planned outcome of this project, a methodology and a set of desertifica-

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tion indicators, will contribute to building the database and also to the dissemination and application of the assessment methodology in countries affected by desertification.

As part of its efforts to create awareness of the threat of desertification, UNEP has produced a number of films and a slide presentation, available from the Desertification Control Programme Activity Centre for loan on request. The Desertification Control PAC publishes semi-annually the *Desertification control bulletin*.

Contact: Head, Desertification Control PAC; Office of the Environment Programme; United Nations Environment Programme; PO Box 30552; NAIROBI, Kenya.

2.9.3 Forestry Department - FAO

FAO's Forestry Department maintains a number of databases related to forest resources:

The Yearbook of Forest Products database contains data on the production, import and export (quantity and value) of most forest products. The Direction of Trade of Forest Products database comprises data on trade flows and values of forestry products. Data from both files are used in the publication of:

> *Yearbook of forest products*, which presents data on production, trade and consumption in roundwood, sawnwood, sleepers, plywood, wood pulp, varied types of paper, paperboard and fibreboard obtained from more than 100 countries during the two years preceding publication.

The Forest Products Prices database contains price and exchange rate data for most forest products. Data from the system have been used in the compilation of the printed publication:

> *Forest product prices 1965-1984* (FAO Forestry Paper no. 61).

Contact: Senior Forestry Officer (Economics); Policy and Planning Service; Office of the Assistant Director-General; Forestry Department; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy; or for publications, FAO Distribution and Sales Section; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy.

The Forest Resources Division of the FAO Forestry Department has three branches, of which the environmental information sources are described below:

The Forestry Education, Employment and Institutions Branch has prepared the following three documents:

> *World list of institutions engaged in forestry and forest products research*, which is a file containing addresses of research institutes and forestry educational establishments conducting research relevant to forestry, wildlife and forest-based industries (FAO Forestry Paper no. 62, 1985);
>
> *World list of forestry schools*, which is also a list of addresses of educational and training centres, and which is revised periodically, the latest edition being FAO Forestry Paper no. 3, rev./2, 1986;
>
> *World compendium of forestry and forest products institutions* (FAO Forestry Paper no. 71, 1986), which provides information on 581 institutions in 100 countries. The information is given under the following headings: name and address, status, staff, number of field research stations, principal fields of activity, special facilities, publications and services, co-operation and official working languages. The entries in the *Compendium* are now being updated and computerized to facilitate access and provide better service to users.

The Forest Resources Development Branch maintains:

- * a global database on forest resources, the Forest Resources Information System (FORIS), which contains, for the whole world and the various regions, information country by country on the present state of forest resources and rates of change (natural forests, plantations). The major printed products are: *Tropical forest resources* (FAO Forestry Paper no. 30, available in English, French, and Spanish); *Forest resources of tropical Asia, Africa and America* (three volumes, available respectively in English, English and French, and Spanish). Copies of the data contents are available as standard or as user-defined computer printouts only;
- * vegetation and ecofloristic zone databases, as a part of the FAO Geographic Information System (GIS), which are available in a computerized form for integration with other databases on soil, climate, population, other socioeconomic parameters, etc.;
- * FIDAPS and MICRO-FIDAPS, which are Forest Inventory Data Processing Systems consisting of computer software for forest resource inventories;

- information on suppliers of seeds of woody species, provided on an *ad hoc* basis on request.

The Forest and Wildlands Conservation Branch maintains:

- the Forest and Wildlands Conservation Information System (FOWCIS), which employs FAO-developed EASY database-management software to maintain 16 microcomputer-mounted databases on the following subjects: wildlife, protected areas, conservation institutions, agrosilvopastoral systems, watershed management, degradation of natural resources, arid zone forestry and fuelwood. It is hoped to co-operate with IUCN's Conservation Monitoring Centre (Cambridge, UK) on wildlife and protected area information.

Several periodicals and newsletters published by other FAO units in co-operation with this Branch promote exchange of information and experience: *Tiger paper* (Asia-Pacific region), *Nature et faune* (Africa region), *Flora, fauna y areas silvestres* (Latin America and Caribbean region) and newsletters of the Agroforestry, Protected Areas and Watershed Management networks in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Technical information on forestry education and institutions, forest resources, silviculture, plantation forestry and genetic resources conservation, and forest conservation and wildlife management is covered by the Division in the Forest Library Service Point of the David Lubin Memorial Library (see 1.7, FAO).

Contact: Director, Forest Resources Division; Forestry Department; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy.

2.9.4 Hydrology and Water Resources Programme (HWRP) - WMO

The overall objectives of WMO's Hydrology and Water Resources Programme (HWRP) are to ensure the assessment and forecasting of the quantity and quality of water resources both for different sectoral uses and for hazard mitigation. The HWRP consists of three mutually supporting components:

- Operational Hydrology Programme, including the Hydrological Operational Multipurpose Programme;
- Programme on Applications and Services to Water Resources;
- Programme on Co-operation with Water-Related Programmes of Other International Organizations.

Hydrological elements are also embedded in several other WMO programmes, such as the Tropical Cyclone Programme and the World Climate Programme. The purpose of the Operational Hydrology Programme (OHP) is to support the basic organization of hydrological services, including instruments and observations, collection and processing of data (including data on the quantity and quality of both surface water and groundwater), hydrological forecasting, and the development and improvement of relevant methods, procedures and techniques.

HWRP has developed the on-site database INFOHYDRO, which provides information as to where, in each country, it is possible to obtain hydrological data. Computer printouts are available to external inquirers, and the contents of the database are published at regular intervals.

The Reference System of the Hydrological Operations Multipurpose Subprogramme (HOMS) provides a clearinghouse/referral centre for the storage and retrieval of operational techniques available for transfer.

HOMS has developed an on-site database, the Master File of Summary Descriptions, containing descriptions and details of sources of technology. The system may also be consulted manually at 102 HOMS National Referral Centres. The database is used to produce the printed *HOMS reference manual* (and supplements). The unit also produces the *HOMS newsletter*.

Contact: Director; Hydrology and Water Resources Department; World Meteorological Organization; Case postale 5; 1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland.

2.9.5 Regional Remote Sensing Information System (RIS) - ESCAP

ESCAP'S Regional Remote Sensing Information System (RIS) maintains three on-site databases that include information useful for environmental studies and natural resources planning:

Roster of Remote Sensing Scientists and Specialists in the ESCAP Region;

Register of Remote Sensing Projects in the ESCAP Region;

Bibliography of Remote Sensing Publications in the ESCAP Region.

These systems were begun in 1984/85 and regular printed publications are planned. Printouts are available on request from those involved in remote sensing in the region.

Contact: Project Manager/Co-ordinator; UNDP-ESCAP Regional Remote Sensing Programme; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; United Nations Building; Rajdamnern Avenue; BANGKOK 10200, Thailand.

2.9.6 Soil Resources, Management and Conservation Service - FAO

The FAO Soil Resources, Management and Conservation Service operates a library and documentation unit supporting a number of databases. The Service covers the areas of soil resources, analysis, classification and management as well as ecology, land use and climate. The holdings of the centre include monographs, serials and an extensive collection of maps.

The following computerized on-site databases are maintained:

the Agro-ecological Zone Databank, in which data are stored on climate, soils, ecology and land use. The database covers 117 developing countries. It records the extent of soil units in each country, subdivided by slope class, texture class and phase, as they occur, and by 14 major climates and 21 zones by length of growing period. The above data are interpreted into amount of land suited to the production of 11 major crops;

the Population Supporting Capacities Computerized System, which relates land resources to population supporting capacity and covers 117 developing countries. It includes some data on present populations and currently cultivated mixtures of crops, as well as potential population-supporting capacities, including present and projected irrigation production.

Output from both the above databases is available as computer listings or on magnetic tape.

In addition the Service has developed a numeric databank, Climatic Data Analysis by Country, and maintains a collection of soil and soil-related maps that consists of approximately 25,000 items.

FAO is also active in the field of geographic information systems (GIS) related to the natural resources base, forestry, soils, fisheries, water, etc. There are plans to build up an integrated GIS database within the framework of the Inter-Departmental Working Group on Land Use Planning, in collaboration with the UNEP Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) and its associated Global Resource Information Database (GRID). More details on FAO environmental activities are given in the publication *FAO and the environment* (1986).

Contact: Senior Officer, Soil Resources Group; Land and Water Development Division; Agriculture Department; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy.

2.9.7 United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)

The United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) is operating a specialized project, the Advance Technology Alert System (ATAS), which focuses on the application of technical assessment in developing countries and on technologies of strategic importance to the development process. It attempts the early identification and assessment of new scientific and technological developments, with the objective of defining policy options. These analyses and findings are published in the semi-annual *ATAS bulletin*. The Centre is currently preparing a directory of the United Nations system's scientific and technological information sources at the national and regional levels, with the purpose of enhancing their recognition and use.

One CSTD publication that addresses specific environmental concerns is the *Report of the Secretary-General on the application of science and technology to the study, prevention, monitoring and combatting of drought, desertification and other natural disasters* (A/CN.11/79).

Contact: Convener, Information/Communication Cluster; Centre for Science and Technology for Development; United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or for publications, Publishing Division, Sales

Section: United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

2.9.8 Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) - United Nations

The United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) maintains a reference collection of monographs, information on subcontractors, and technical and terminal reports and seminar proceedings on projects in the fields of natural resources, energy and petroleum resources, water, cartography, public works, mineral resources, remote sensing, public administration, statistics, development planning, social development, and population.

Contact: Research Assistant; Reports Section/Programme Support Division; UN/DTCD, United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA.

In addition, the Department's Natural Resources and Energy Division has a Reference Unit that collects material dealing with specific topics in the natural resources sector.

Contact: Professional Assistant; Natural Resources and Energy Division; UN/DTCD; United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA.

2.9.9 United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE) - UNDP

The United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE) was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1973. The Fund's mission is to help developing countries:

- locate economically exploitable mineral deposits and geothermal reservoirs;
- assess their volume, production capacity and market value;
- promote investment leading to new production and new revenues;
- recycle a share of the resulting income to fund further exploration ventures.

Contact: Director, United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration; United Nations Development Programme; One United Nations Plaza; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA.

2.9.10 United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) - UNDP/UNEP

The United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) was established by the United Nations Secretary-General in 1973, in the aftermath of the severe 1968-1973 drought in the Sahel. UNSO's original mandate has been to help the most severely affected countries, members of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), to implement their drought-related medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programmes. Since December 1978, UNSO has also been mandated to assist the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region south of the Sahara and north of the Equator to implement the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. By 1987, the number of those countries reached 22 (all states members of CILSS). In fulfilling this mandate, UNSO operates on behalf of UNEP under a joint venture of the United Nations Development Programme and UNEP.

Information on UNSO's activities is contained in annual and biennial reports by the Administrator of UNDP to the Governing Council of UNDP, by the Executive Director of UNEP to the Governing Council of UNEP, in the reports of the Governing Council of UNEP to the General Assembly, and in the reports of the Secretary-General to ECOSOC and the General Assembly.

Contact: Director, United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office; United Nations Development Programme; One United Nations Plaza; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA.

2.9.11 Water Resources, Development and Management Service - FAO

The Water Resources, Development and Management Service of FAO operates the on-site Irrigation Potential Database, which is available to United Nations agency staff as an aid to irrigation potential assessment at national levels. Its coverage is restricted to Africa at present, and the data consist of wet season water surplus, dry season water requirements and irrigable land resources. Standard outputs are supplied as computer listings.

Contact: Senior Officer, Water Resources Group; Land and Water Development Division; Agriculture Department; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy.

2.9P Other Publications

ESCAP publications of interest include:

> *Mineral resources development series*, issued irregularly since 1952, which includes proceedings and reports dealing with mineral resources in the ESCAP region;
>
> *Water resources series*, issued irregularly since 1964, which focuses on the development of Asian water resources;
>
> *Energy resources development series*, issued irregularly since 1954, which focuses on the development of energy programmes and resources in the ESCAP region;
>
> *Electric power in Asia and the Pacific*, issued biennially since 1971, which contains data on energy resources of the region.

Contact: Publishing Division, Sales Section: United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland; or ESCAP Publications; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; United Nations Building; Rajdamnern Avenue; BANGKOK 10200, Thailand.

FAO publications of interest include:

> *FAO land and drainage development series*, irregular;
>
> *Irrigation and drainage papers*, irregular;
>
> *Soils bulletin*, irregular;
>
> *World soil resources reports*, irregular.

Contact: Distribution and Sales Section; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Via delle Terme di Caracalla; 00100 ROME, Italy.

The United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA) produces a broad range of reports and studies on social and economic issues, many of which are relevant to the environment, in areas such as natural resources management, mineral resources, energy resources, water resources, population, urbanization, and civil engineering. Of particular interest are a series of publications - *Natural resources/water series* - on water resources management and flood prevention.

Contact: Publishing Division, Sales Section: United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

UNESCO publications of interest include:

> *Nature and resources*, a quarterly publication (available in Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish) providing international news and information about UNESCO programmes concerning environmental activities, natural resources research and conservation;
>
> *Natural resources research*, irregular;
>
> *Studies and reports in hydrology*, irregular;
>
> *Technical papers in hydrology*, irregular; *Earth sciences*, irregular;
>
> *Arid zone research*, irregular.

In addition, UNESCO publishes vegetation, climatic, geologic and soil maps of the world.

Contact: UNESCO Press; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; 7, place de Fontenoy; 75700 PARIS, France.

2.10 POLLUTION

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2.10.1 Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP) - ECE 69

2.10.2 Pan American Centre for Human Ecology and Health (ECO) - PAHO/WHO 69

2.10.1 Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP) - ECE

The EMEP programme, established under ECE auspices in 1977, maintains a network of 92 monitoring stations measuring air pollution in 24 European countries. The programme's main purpose is to provide governments with information on deposition and concentration of air pollutants, as well as on the quantities and significance of long-range transmission and transboundary fluxes of these pollutants. The EMEP programme is thus one of the key instruments for the functioning of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution.

EMEP monitoring stations carry out 24-hour samplings of air and precipitation, which are then analysed by laboratories in the participating countries. Measurements include sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, and are gradually being extended to ozone and other pollutants. Model calculations for the emission, long-range transmission and deposition of these pollutants throughout Western and Eastern Europe are regularly carried out by two Meteorological Synthesizing Centres. The information so collected is particularly important for national and international action to combat "acid rain" and other air pollution damage.

Contact: Environment and Human Settlements Division; Economic Commission for Europe; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

2.10.2 Pan American Centre for Human Ecology and Health (ECO) - PAHO/WHO

The Pan American Centre for Human Ecology and Health (ECO) is part of the Programme of Environmental Health (HPE) of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). It co-operates with the governments of the Americas in the avoidance of adverse effects on health that may result from environmental modifications that accompany industrialization, urbanization and economic development.

The Centre maintains the ECO Library, a specialized unit concentrating on environmental pollution and toxicology, pesticides and health, environmental impact assessment and environmental epidemiology. The library has developed an on-site database of its holdings that is used to print out the *ECO Library catalog*, *ECO publications catalog*, *ECO bibliographies*, and *ECO bibliographic acquisitions bulletin*.

Contact: Head Librarian, ECO Library; Pan American Centre for Human Ecology and Health; Apartado postal 105-34; MEXICO 5, Mexico.

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2.11.1 Statistical Division - ECE

The Economic Commission for Europe's Statistical Division maintains a number of on-site databases collecting a wealth of data on issues of interest to environmentalists. These data are made available in a wide range of annual publications, including:

> *Annual bulletin of steel statistics for Europe*, issued since 1973 and providing basic data on development of steel production and trade, consumption and trade of raw materials, movements of scrap, consumption of energy in the steel industry, and steel deliveries to consuming industries in European countries, Canada, the United States and Japan;
>
> *Annual bulletin of housing and building statistics for Europe*, issued since 1957 and providing extensive information on dwelling construction, materials used, and employment in the construction industry. Also includes wholesale price indices of building materials in Europe, Canada and the United States;
>
> *Annual bulletin of transport statistics for Europe*, issued since 1949 and providing statistics and brief studies on transport plus tables on energy consumption for transport. Data cover Europe, Canada and the United States;
>
> *Statistics of road traffic accidents in Europe*, issued annually since 1960. Includes data on causes, types and results of accidents in Europe, Canada and the United States.

Furthermore, ECE has recently issued an experimental *Compendium of environmental statistics in Europe and North America*. This comprehensive compendium of statistics is divided into two parts: the first presents time series and indicators covering a wide range of environmental issues, such as land use, water consumption, waste generation and recycling, air pollution, population development in selected wildlife species, noise pollution, housing, water supply and sanitation, nuclear power generation, and transportation; the second part presents a statistical monograph on the Baltic Sea, both as a natural resource and as an ecosystem.

Contact: Statistical Division; Economic Commission for Europe; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland; or for publications, Publishing Division, Sales Section: United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

2.11.2 Statistical Unit - UNRISD

UNRISD's Statistical Unit maintains the Socioeconomic Development Indicators Data Bank, which contains time series data from 1960 to date. This Data Bank is used to produce the *Research data bank of development indicators*, and continues UNRISD's policy of periodically making available the products of its ongoing collection, analysis and updating of data on various components of the level of living as defined by the United Nations (such as health, demography, nutrition, education, housing and environment, communication, and general economic indicators). Data are collected for countries with population of more than one million. UNRISD's research data bank is a collection of socioeconomic development indicators tailored to provide a basis for informed research.

Contact: Statistical Unit; United Nations Research Institute for Social Development; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

2.11.3 Statistics Division - ESCAP

ESCAP's Statistics Division has a number of on-site statistical databases from which are published printed handbooks and bulletins. A wide range of economic and social data is collected. Of particular interest are the demographic and energy statistics included in the on-site Time Series System, and from which are printed:

Statistical indicators for Asia and the Pacific, covering the previous two years;

Statistical yearbook for Asia and the Pacific, issued since 1973 and covering the last 11 years, which contains a wealth of statistics on population, manpower, energy supplies, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, industry, national accounts, consumption, transport and communications, internal and external trade, and wages and banking. Separate tables give regional totals.

Contact: Chief, Statistics Division; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; United Nations Building; Rajdamnern Avenue; BANGKOK 10200, Thailand; or for publications, Publishing Division, Sales Section; United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

2.11.4 United Nations Statistical Information System (UNSIS)

The United Nations Statistical Office maintains a major collection of data files compiled from various parts of the United Nations system. These include statistics on energy, population, construction, agriculture and industry.

A major feature of the system is the specialized output facility for photo- and xerographic typesetting via user definitions written in a unique publication definition language. Selective downloading of time series and other data in a variety of output forms is possible for certain classes of users. Basic mathematical operations and specialized conversions can be performed on data records. Supporting online facilities include a register of all codes with their interpretation in English, French and Spanish; individual libraries of user definitions, and an extensive collection of variable conversion factors. The user interface is almost entirely menu-driven, and extensive online assistance is provided by tutorial panels at all stages.

UNSIS is available online internally in New York, and to regional commissions and United Nations organizations via leased lines. Similar access is available on a trial basis to Missions of Member States in the New York area. Copies of the data are available as standard products on magnetic tape. Limited subsets on diskette for use with PCs can also be made available by special arrangement.

Many of these data are made available in printed form in numerous Statistical Paper Series. The main publications of interest to environmental studies are:

Statistical yearbook (Statistical Paper Series S), issued since 1949, probably the most complete statistical reference book in existence. It combines a wealth of data from many different United Nations agencies for more than 270 countries and territories on economic and social subjects, including population, agriculture, manufacturing, construction, transport, commodity import/export trade, balance of payments, national income, education and culture. Statistics are presented on an internationally comparable basis using overall world summary tables and more detailed tables with data by country;

Monthly bulletin of statistics, issued since 1947 (bilingual English/French), which provides monthly statistics on 74 subjects from over 200 countries and territories, including special tables that graphically portray important economic developments. Quarterly data for significant world and regional aggregates are also reflected in the *Bulletin*;

Energy statistics yearbook (Statistical Paper Series J, formerly *World energy supplies*, 1952-1978, and *Yearbook of world energy statistics*, 1979-1981), which provides a global framework of comparable data on trends and developments in the supply of all forms of energy, giving data for each type of fuel and aggregate data for the total mix of commercial fuels;

Energy balances and electricity profiles (Statistical Paper Series W). Issued irregularly since 1983, this series presents energy data for developing countries and areas in the format of overall energy balances and electricity profiles. It enables economists and planners to assess and analyse production and consumption patterns in detail on an internationally comparable basis;

Construction statistics yearbook (Statistical Paper Series U, formerly *Yearbook of construction statistics*, 1963/72-1974/81), issued since 1974, which presents international statistics on dwelling construction, with data for each country over a 10-year period;

Compendium of human settlements statistics (Statistical Paper Series N, formerly *Compendium of housing statistics*, 1971-1975/77), of which four volumes have been issued since 1974, which includes data on population, dwelling construction, costs of housing and building, land use and environmental pollution.

Contact: Chief, Computer Systems; United Nations Statistical Office; United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or for publications, Publishing Division, Sales Section; United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or United Nations Office at Geneva; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

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3 OTHER SOURCES OF UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

The United Nations system produces and maintains no fewer than 700 information systems, services and databases worldwide. In addition, it publishes annually thousands of books and serial publications on diverse subjects. Given the inter-relationships between environmental issues and other areas of study, it is conceivable that environmental information could be included in many sources that have not been specifically mentioned in this publication. For this reason, the reader is referred to the *Directory of United Nations databases and information systems (DUNDIS)*, produced by ACCIS (ISSN 0255-920X, United Nations publication number GV.E.84.0.5). This directory provides detailed descriptions of 615 selected information systems/services/databases operated directly by, or in association with, organizations of the United Nations system. It covers indexing and abstracting services, statistical services, library and documentation services, clearinghouses and referral centres, and information analysis services. A 1989 edition is in preparation.

Another valuable source is the *Directory of United Nations serial publications*, also produced by ACCIS (ISSN 1011-2952, United Nations publication number GV.E.87.0.3). This directory contains information on nearly 4,000 serial publications, in many languages, produced by the United Nations system. It includes addresses of United Nations publications offices and addresses from which publications catalogues can be obtained, as well as addresses of selected United Nations libraries.

Information on subjects related to the environment may be found in the *ACCIS guide to United Nations information sources on food and agriculture* (ISBN 92-5-102604-1, ISSN 1011-3746), another title in the *ACCIS guides to United Nations information sources* series.

The United Nations system makes its documents and publications available worldwide in depository libraries where the material is organized and made accessible without charge to users. Addresses of depository libraries for one organization, the United Nations, are given in Annex 5.1. Contact other organizations for locations of their depository collections.

Contact: ACCIS Secretariat; Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland; or for publications, Publishing Division; Sales Section; United Nations; NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA; or Palais des Nations; 1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland.

4 SELECTED NON-UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS THAT PRODUCE ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

4.1 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) was drawn up in 1973 to protect wildlife against overexploitation and to prevent international trade in species threatened with extinction. CITES went into force on 1 July 1975 and now has more than 95 member states. CITES' aims are major components of the World Conservation Strategy, launched in 1980 by UNEP, the IUCN, and the WWF. UNEP provides CITES's secretariat and administers its trust fund.

The CITES Secretariat acts as a clearinghouse for the exchange of information and as liaison between the member states and with other authorities and organizations. On behalf of the CITES Secretariat, data on world trade in wildlife are collected and analysed by the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit (WTMU), which is a part of the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre in Cambridge, England (see 4.7). WTMU also receives information from the IUCN/WWF Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce (TRAFFIC) offices in several countries.

Produced by each CITES member state and available from the CITES Secretariat are:

* an annual report summarizing details of trade in animal and plant species; and
* a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of CITES.

Address: Secretariat; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; Case postale 78; 1000 LAUSANNE 9, Switzerland.

4.2 International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)

The International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) was established in 1977, following an initiative by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada. ICRAF is an autonomous, non-profit international council mandated to initiate, stimulate, and support research leading to more sustainable and productive land use in developing countries through the integration or better management of trees in land-use systems. Since 1986, ICRAF has been collaborating with national and international institutions in implementing research programmes. The World Bank is a donor of core funds to ICRAF.

ICRAF has an Information Division to identify, acquire, analyse, interpret, and synthesize information relevant to agroforestry. The Division also disseminates this information, along with the results of agroforestry research, to scientists, development planners, and others interested in agroforestry. The Division is divided into three sections:

* the Library, which holds over 10,000 documents and about 100 journals, and grows by over 1,500 titles per year. Use of the Library by non-ICRAF staff is by prior introduction;
* the Documentation Section, which identifies and acquires bibliographic information relevant to agroforestry. ICRAF documentalists answer queries and provide document delivery services for users, with preference given to those in developing countries. The Documentation Section also offers limited on-the-job training in information methods, especially in the use of microcomputers for bibliographic information management, to collaborating institutions in Africa in support of ICRAF's collaborative research;
* publications, which are provided free of charge or on an exchange basis to non-profit research institutions, libraries, and information centres in developing countries. A list of publications is also available free of charge from the Council. ICRAF publications include:

  ICRAF publications list, which is updated twice a year. A complete catalogue is issued at approximately three-year intervals;

  journals, such as *Agroforestry systems*, which is published by Martinus Nijhoff Publishers of the Netherlands in collaboration with ICRAF;

  two bibliographies, *A Selected bibliography on agroforestry*, and *An Annotated bibliography of agroforestry*;

  a newsletter, issued three or four times a year in English, French, and Spanish;

  and other materials on agroforestry.

Contact: Information Division; International Council for Research in Agroforestry; PO Box 30677; NAIROBI, Kenya.

4.3 International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) is a non-governmental, interdisciplinary research institute founded in October 1972. Its membership now comprises scientific and professional bodies in 16 countries. IIASA's objectives are to initiate and support individual and collaborative research on problems associated with social, economic, technological, and environmental change, and thereby to assist scientific, industrial, and policy communities throughout the world in dealing with such problems.

IIASA collaborates with institutions and individuals in over 40 countries, as well as with organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations. IIASA maintains research programs on: the environment; population; system and decision sciences; and technology, economy and society. The Institute also pursues clearinghouse and networking activities - such as co-ordinating conferences - and special projects on risk technologies, processes of international negotiations, advanced computer applications, and food and agriculture.

Recent research emphases of the IIASA Environment Program include: ecologically sustainable development of the biosphere; acid rain; decision support systems for managing large international rivers; design of environmental monitoring systems; and future environments for Europe: some implications of alternative development paths.

IIASA research results are communicated by means of publications including papers, research reports, executive summaries, conference proceedings, the *Annual report*, *Information digest*, the journal *OPTIONS*, and the newsletter *IIASA this month*. IIASA publishes an annual catalogue, *IIASA publications*. The major share of the Institute's research is documented in scholarly journals and commercially published books.

Contact: Secretariat; International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis; 2361 LAXENBURG, Austria; or for publications, Publications Department; International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis; 2361 LAXENBURG, Austria.

4.4 International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is the specialized international agency for standardization, at present comprising the national standards bodies of 90 countries. The object of ISO is to promote the development of standardization and related activities in the world with a view to facilitating international exchange of goods and services, and to developing co-operation in the sphere of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity. The scope of ISO covers standardization in all fields except electrical and electronic engineering standards, which are the responsibility of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

ISO brings together the interests of producers, users (including consumers), governments and the scientific community in its work, which is carried out through some 2,400 technical bodies. More than 20,000 experts from all parts of the world participate each year in the ISO technical work, which to date has resulted in the publication of 6,401 ISO international standards.

ISO standards cover such environment-related topics as: acoustics; air quality; asbestos; building, construction; chemistry; fertilizers; fire protection; mining, geology; nuclear energy; pesticides, fertilizers; petroleum; natural gas and water quality.

The *ISO catalogue* is published each February and includes three cumulative quarterly supplements. Other publications, described in the *ISO catalogue*, are: guides covering subjects related to international standardization; bibliographies that list ISO standards and draft standards in a given field and, where appropriate, a selection of relevant normative documents produced by other international organizations; handbooks, each of which reproduces the full text of ISO standards in a given field; and miscellaneous other documents. ISO also produces films and videotapes.

Address: Central Secretariat; International Organization for Standardization; Case postale 56; 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

4.5 International Patent Documentation Centre (INPADOC)

The International Patent Documentation Centre (INPADOC) was established in 1972, in Vienna, pursuant to an agreement between the Republic of Austria and WIPO. INPADOC aims to produce machine-readable records of bibliographic data from patent documents as soon as they are published, and then manipulate the recorded information to provide information services to patent offices, industry, and research and development institutions.

The INPADOC database now covers more than 50 countries and two international organizations: WIPO and the European Patent Office (EPO). Many of the patent documents in the database concern products and processes of environmental interest. For each patent document, the database stores basic and additional bibliographic data items: title of the invention, classification symbol(s), International Patent Classification (IPC), and relevant dates, names, and numbers. Output from the database is available on microfiche or on magnetic tape. Online access to the database is available via the DIALOG and Pergamon ORBIT InfoLine host systems; access to a limited subset of the database is available via the INKADATA host system (for addresses of host systems, see Annex 5.3).

Address: International Patent Documentation Centre; Moellwaldplatz 4; Postfach 163; 1041 VIENNA, Austria.

4.6 International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation (IRC)

The International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation (IRC) is an internationally operating, independent, non-profit organization dealing with information and technology support for water and sanitation improvement. It acts as a WHO Collaborating Centre. IRC works in close collaboration with its partners in developing countries and with United Nations agencies, donor organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to assist in the generation, transfer and application of relevant knowledge. The focus of this co-operation is on the rural and urban fringe where the need for technical assistance is greatest.

Support is provided by means of publications, training and education, evaluation and advice, and development and demonstration. IRC's information-oriented programmes include: community participation, including the role of women; hygiene education; human resources development; appropriate technology, including operation and maintenance; programme evaluation; and community-based financial management.

IRC publications include the *IRC newsletter*, in English and French, and titles in technical paper-, bulletin-, and occasional paper series, and annual reports. IRC promotes the exchange of information between countries and regions, provides current awareness services, handles requests for information, and supplies special compilations of information. It also produces bibliographies, inventories of information sources, guidelines on developing information systems in the field, and other documents and reports.

Contact: Public Relations Department; International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation; PO Box 93190; 2509 AD THE HAGUE, Netherlands.

4.7 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) was established in 1948. It is a non-governmental organization and has 592 members from 117 nations (59 sovereign states, 125 governmental agencies, 387 non-governmental organizations, and 21 non-voting affiliates). IUCN members are from all the sectors within a country and from all countries. IUCN has six commissions: Ecology; Education; Environmental Planning; Species Survival; Environmental Policy, Law and Administration, and National Parks and Protected Areas.

IUCN has a global network of over 3,000 scientists and professionals, and collaborates with the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in its organization of annual campaigns covering, for example, the protection of plants, tropical forests, wetlands, marine and coastal areas, population and natural resources, and islands. IUCN headquarters, in Gland, Switzerland, are shared with WWF and include a specialized library, complete with a photo/film/video section.

In 1980, the World Conservation Strategy (WCS) was developed. It was prepared by IUCN with the advice, collaboration and financial assistance of UNEP and WWF, and in collaboration with FAO and UNESCO. The WCS proposes a philosophical approach that links conservation with development. The major objectives of conservation reflected in the WCS are: to maintain essential ecological processes, to preserve genetic diversity, and to ensure that any utilization of species and ecosystems is sustainable.

The Programme and Policy Division of IUCN is an INFOTERRA Special Sectoral Source for natural resources.

A list of IUCN National Committees can be obtained upon written request to IUCN.

Contact: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources; Avenue du Mont-Blanc; 1196 GLAND, Switzerland.

IUCN has three Centres: its Conservation for Development Centre, Conservation Monitoring Centre, and Environmental Law Centre.

The Conservation for Development Centre (CDC) was established in 1981 and is the entrepreneurial arm of IUCN. It is an international, self-funding, non-profit centre that places particular emphasis on the application of conservation principles to the process of economic development. Its work is based on the contention that sustainable exploitation of natural resources will ultimately yield greater benefits for mankind than their exploitation for short-term gain. CDC has regional offices in Dakar, Harare and Nairobi, and representatives in Central America and Pakistan.

CDC has many on-going projects classified into different areas, such as:

* National Conservation Strategies (NCS): to insert conservation thinking into the development planning process. CDC can provide technical and financial assistance at the national level (directly involved with the NCS in various countries), and at the sub-national level in provinces in many less-developed countries that lack the capacity to develop and implement an NCS;
* Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The Service for the Initiation of EIA (SIEP) allows CDC to respond to requests for assessments of all major developments likely to affect the environment in developing countries;
* Sahel Initiative. A programme is being implemented with a dual approach: at strategic level through NCSs, *Sahel environmental status report (SESR)*, strengthening of legislation, and dissemination of information in the field of conservation for development; and at grass-roots level through the development of demonstration projects and smaller ecodevelopment projects;
* various publications, including the *Nature of ...* series, which will be published on a country-by-country basis. *CDC annual review* will be published for the first time in 1988.

Address: Conservation for Development Centre; International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources; Avenue du Mont-Blanc; 1196 GLAND, Switzerland.

IUCN's Conservation Monitoring Centre (CMC) was established in 1982 as an information source and database on global nature conservation. The primary function of CMC is the continuous collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of information as a basis for conservation. Users of CMC include other divisions of IUCN, WWF, United Nations organizations, governments, government agencies, NGOs (citizen groups), international development banks, aid agencies, business and commercial communities, and the communications media. CMC's monitoring activities currently cover:

* animal species (Species Conservation Monitoring Unit);
* plant species (Threatened Plants Unit);
* wildlife trade (Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit);
* protected areas (Protected Areas Data Unit);
* and a number of specific habitats/biomes such as tropical forests and coral reefs.

CMC maintains an on-site database that is used to produce various publications and *Special reports*, as well as to deal with a wide range of daily queries. Information is handled on computer in two ways:

* as data files stored as coded summaries (which permit rapid processing and analysis); and
* as text handled in a word processor in various standard-format information sheets.

These two types of files are linked by a common geographic skeleton. The information on the computer is backed up by more detailed material in manual files, and the capability to quickly identify, locate and contact relevant experts on any particular issue.

Address: Conservation Monitoring Centre; International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources; 219(c) Huntingdon Road; CAMBRIDGE CB3 0DL, UK.

In 1962 IUCN created a Commission of Legislation, now called the Commission on Environmental Policy Law and Administration (CEPLA). In 1970 the Environmental Law Centre (ELC) was established to work with CEPLA. Its mission is to:

* monitor legal developments in the field of environmental conservation worldwide;
* monitor the activities of other international organizations working in this field;
* contribute to activities of other IUCN components whenever a legal input is required;
* develop and carry out specifically legal activities with the aim of contributing to the development of

environmental law at national and international level.

In addition the ELC has on-site databases on environmentally relevant:

* international agreements and treaties;
* binding instruments of international organizations (European Communities, OECD);
* national legislation on a worldwide basis, including, in decentralised states, instruments from states, provinces and regions;
* legal literature, including monographs and articles from legal and other periodicals, as well as reports and documents from international organizations.

A fifth database, on soft law instruments, is being developed.

Two information services are produced at the ELC: one lists newly acquired titles in the legislation unit; the other provides literature in a form that permits the user to maintain an individual card index.

Requests for information from the ELC are made by users including: governments, industry, legal experts devising courses in environmental and conservation law or preparing papers on a particular issue, non-governmental groups wishing to take measures to influence legislation in their countries. ELC is an INFOTERRA Special Sectoral Source for environmental legislation.

Address: Environmental Law Centre; International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources; Adenauerallee 214; 5300 BONN 1, Federal Republic of Germany.

4.8 World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), founded in 1961, is the largest worldwide private nature conservation organization. Based in Switzerland, WWF has national affiliates and associate organizations on five continents. WWF aims to conserve the natural environment and ecological processes essential to life on earth. It pays particular attention to endangered species of plants and animals and natural habitats that are of benefit to man.

WWF International publishes position papers and series of articles, brochures, booklets and documents on its campaigns and other subjects of interest. The *WWF yearbook* and the *WWF monthly report* cover most of the activities and projects undertaken around the world.

The Project Management Division has an on-site database. WWF also has access to IUCN's databanks, such as that at the Conservation Monitoring Centre.

A list of WWF National Appeals can be obtained upon written request to WWF.

Address: World Wide Fund for Nature International; Avenue du Mont-Blanc; 1196 GLAND, Switzerland.

ANNEXES

Annex 5.1 Addresses of INFOTERRA National Focal Points and Other National Sources of United Nations Environmental Information

INFOTERRA National Focal Points as of 18 November 1987

IRPTC National Correspondents as of 1 December 1987

MAB National Committees as of 1 October 1986

United Nations Depository Libraries as of 18 March 1988

AFGHANISTAN

MAB National Committee

Afghan National MAB Committee
Kabul University Research Centre
KABUL

United Nations Depository Library

Kabul University Library
KABUL

ALGERIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

M.A. Mostefai
Point focal national INFOTERRA
Agence nationale pour la protection de l'environnement
39 rue Khalif Boualem
ALGIERS
Telephone: + 213/77 14 14, 77 13 23
Telex: 63200 qc dz

IRPTC National Correspondents

Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur
Direction de la post-graduation et de la recherche scientifique
Route de Dely Brahim
Ben-Aknoun
ALGIERS

Ministère de l'hydraulique, de l'environnement et des forêts
Vice-Ministère de l'environnement
Petit Seminaire - Kouba
ALGIERS

MAB National Committee

M. le président du Comité national MAB
BP 812
ALGIERS-Gare
Telephone: + 213/64 61 22, 61 52 77
Telex: 53575 dz

United Nations Depository Library

Bibliothèque nationale
Avenue Frantz Fanon
ALGIERS

ANGOLA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

N.L. Kingengo
Technician
Ministerio da agricultura/DNACO
CP 74
LUANDA
Telephone: + 2441/32 39 34
Telex: 3322 minagrian

ARGENTINA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Subsecretaria de vivienda y ordenamiento ambiental
Avda. Santa Fe 1548, 10 Piso
1060 BUENOS AIRES
Telephone: + 541/41 97 21,42 59 28

IRPTC National Correspondent

Dirección nacional de ordenamiento ambiental
Subsecretaria de ordanemiento ambiental
Avda. Santa Fe 1548, 10 Piso
1060 BUENOS AIRES
(Attn: Arg. Marta Balderiotte)

MAB National Committee

Secretaria permanente del Comité MAB Argentino
Avda. Santa Fe 1548, 10 Piso
1060 BUENOS AIRES
Telephone: + 541/44 14 81, 44 68 79, extension 331, 335

United Nations Depository Libraries

Congreso de la Nación
Biblioteca
Rivadavia 1850
Casilla de correos 1033
BUENOS AIRES

Departamento de documentación e información internacional
Paseo Colon 533, Piso 7
1063 BUENOS AIRES

Biblioteca mayor
Centro de documentación
Universidad nacional de Cordoba
Casilla de correos 63
CORDOBA

Biblioteca depositaría de las Naciones Unidas
Olavarria 2508
7600 MAR DEL PLATA

Biblioteca central
Universidad nacional de Cuyo
Casilla de correo 420
5500 MENDOZA

Biblioteca depositaría de las Naciones Unidas
Editorial Rio Negro
Casilla correo 450
8332 General Rocca
PCIA RIO NEGRO

Biblioteca Argentina "Dr. Juan Alvarez"
Pasaje Dr. Juan Alvarez 1500
2000 ROSARIO

AUSTRALIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

D. MacRae
INFOTERRA National Focal Point Manager
Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment
GPO Box 1252
CANBERRA, ACT 2601
Telephone: + 6162/46 72 11
Telex: 62960 home aa

IRPTC National Correspondent

R.J. Dunn
Director
Chemicals Systems and Support Section
Chemicals and Wastes Branch
Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment
GPO Box 1252
CANBERRA, ACT 2601

MAB National Committee

The Secretary
Australian National Commission for Unesco
PO Box 826
WODEN, ACT 2606
Telephone:+ 6162/83 76 55
Telex: 62116

United Nations Depository Libraries

Public Library of South Australia
(Attn: Periodicals Section)
PO Box 419, GPO
ADELAIDE, SA 5001

Serials Section
State Library of Queensland
William Street
BRISBANE, Queensland

Australian Parliamentary Library
Serials Section
Parliament House
CANBERRA, ACT 2600

Preliminary Processing
(D139/1)
National Library of Australia
CANBERRA, ACT 2600

Serials Section
State Library of Victoria
328 Swanston Street
MELBOURNE 3000

The Library Board of Western Australia
Alexander Library Building
Perth Cultural Centre
PERTH 6000

State Library of New South Wales
Government Publications Librarian
Macquarie Street
SYDNEY, NSW 2000

AUSTRIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

UNEP/INFOTERRA National Focal Point
Umweltbundesamt (Austrian Federal Environment Agency)
Biberstrasse 11
1010 VIENNA
Telephone: + 43 222/52 35 21

MAB National Committee

G. Schrammel
Secretary of the Austrian MAB Committee
Oesterreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften
Dr. Ignaz Seipel Platz, 2
1010 VIENNA
Telephone: + 431/52 96 81, extension 268
Telex: 01 2628

United Nations Depository Library

Oesterreichische Nationalbibliothek
Erwerbungsabteilung
Josefsplatz 1
1014 VIENNA

BAHAMAS

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

The Ministry of Health
PO Box N-3730
NASSAU
Telex: 20264 external

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Chief Medical Officer
Ministry of Health
PO Box N-3730
NASSAU
(Attn: V.T. Allen)

BAHRAIN

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

K. Fakhro
Vice Chairman
Environmental Protection Committee
PO Box 26909
BAHRAIN
Telephone: + 973/27 57 92
Telex: 8511 health bn

IRPTC National Correspondent

R.A. Hameed
Director of Public Health Directorate
Ministry of Health
PO Box N - 3729
MANAMA

United Nations Depository Library

Manama Public Library
Directorate of Public Libraries
Ministry of Education
PO Box 43
MANAMA

BANGLADESH

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director
Environment Pollution Control (EPC)
6/11/F Lalmatia Housing Estate
Satmasjid Road
DHAKA - 7
Telephone: Operator/31 57 77, 31 86 82

MAB National Committee

M. Ameen
Department of Zoology
University of Dhaka
DHAKA
Telephone: Operator/50 63 30

United Nations Depository Library

The Library
University of Dhaka
Ramna
DHAKA

BARBADOS

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

The Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Employment, Labour Relations and Community Development
Marine House
Hastings
ST. MICHAEL, 29

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Chief Medical Officer
Ministry of Health and National Insurance
BRIDGETOWN

MAB National Committee

J. Massiah
Deputy Director
Institute of Social and Economic Research
University of the West Indies
Cave Hill Campus
PO Box 64
BRIDGETOWN
Telephone: + 500 809/02129
Telex: 257 univados wb
Cable: univados barbados

United Nations Depository Library

University of the West Indies
Documents Section
Main Library, Cave Hill Barbados
PO Box 64
BRIDGETOWN

BELGIUM

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

MAB National Committee

M.A. Stenmans
Président du Comité national du MAB
Commission interministérielle de la politique scientifique
8 rue de la Science
1040 BRUSSELS
Telephone: + 322/230 4100
Telex: 24501 proscient bru b

IRPTC National Corresponden

M. Martens
Institut d'hygiène et d'epidémiologie
Ministère de la santé publique et de la famille
14 rue Juliette Wytsman
1050 BRUSSELS

United Nations Depository Libraries

Bibliothèque du Parlement
Palais de la Nation
place de la Nation
1000 BRUSSELS

Bibliothèque royale Albert Ier
Département des acquisitions
Service des échanges
blvd. de l'Empereur 4
1000 BRUSSELS

Bibliotheekcentrale
Katholieke Universitéit Leuven
Mgr. Ladeuzeplein 21
3000 LEUVEN

Centre général de documentation (CGD) de l'Université catholique de Louvain (UCL)
place Cardinal Mercier 31
1348 LOUVAIN LA NEUVE

BELIZE

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Fisheries Administrator
Fisheries Department
Princess Margaret Drive
PO Box 148
BELIZE CITY

BENIN

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

M. A. Acakpovi
Direction générale de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'urbanisme
BP 239
COTONOU
Telex: 5200 minaff

MAB National Committee

Comité national MAB du Benin
Ministère des enseignements moyens et supérieurs
BP 348
COTONOU

United Nations Depository Library

Université nationale du Benin
Bibliothèque universitaire
BP 256
COTONOU

BHUTAN

United Nations Depository Library

Thimphu Public Library
THIMPHU P.O.

BOLIVIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

SYFNID - INFOTERRA

Ministerio de planeamiento y coordinación
Av. Arce. 2147
Casilla de Correo 8727
LA PAZ
Telephone: + 5912/37 21 46
Telex: 3280 syfnid

IRPTC National Correspondent

Facultad de ciencias puras y naturales
Universidad Boliviana
Cajon postal 4455
Edificio Antiguo Av. Villazon 1995
LA PAZ
(Attn: Sr. J. Justiniano Ruiz)

MAB National Committee

Dreca. Cecile B. de Morales
Instituto ecologica de la UMSA
Casilla 20127
LA PAZ
Telephone: + 5912/79 25 82

United Nations Depository Library

Biblioteca y archivos nacionales
SUCRE

BOTSWANA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

B. Petto
INFOTERRA National Focal Point
Department of Town and Regional Planning
Ministry of Local Government and Lands
PO Box 006
GABORONE

United Nations Depository Library

National Library of Botswana
Private Bag 0036
GABORONE

BRAZIL

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

2 Sr. Roberto Messias Franco
Secretario especial do meio ambiente (SEMA)
Via W-3 Norte, Quadra 510, Bloco 08
Edificio Cidade de Cabo Frio
70.750 BRASILIA, D.F.
Telephone: + 5561/274 9485
Telex: 611429 sema br

IRPTC National Correspondent

Secretaria especial do meio ambiente (SEMA)
Ministry of Urban Development and Environment (MDU)
Av. W3 Norte, Quadra 510
Ed. Cidade de Cabo Frio - Bloco H
70.750 BRASILIA, D.F.
(Attn: Sr. H. Inacio dos Santos, Head Planning Secretary of SEMA)

MAB National Committee

Secretario de planificación de la secretaria especial del medio ambiente (SEMA)
Avenida N-3 Norte, Quadra 510
Edificio Cidade de Cabo Frio, 3
BRASILIA, D.F.
Telex: 611 186

United Nations Depository Libraries

Biblioteca de Cámara dos deputados
Palacio do Congreso nacional
70160 BRASILIA, DF

Biblioteca depositaría de las Naciones Unidas
Faculdade de direito
Universidad federal do Rio Grande do Sul
Av. Joao Pessoa
90.000 PORTO ALEGRE RS

Acquisitions Division
Biblioteca nacional
Av. Rio Branco 219/239
200040 RIO DE JANEIRO

Estado de Guanabara
Biblioteca Mario de Andrade
Rue de Consolacao 94
PO Box 8170
01302 SAO PAULO

BULGARIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

I. Atanassov
Director-General
Centre for Scientific and Technical Information
State Committee for Environment Protection under Bulgarian Council of Ministers
Ul. Industrialna 7
1202 SOFIA
Telex: 22145 kops bgv

IRPTC National Correspondent

E. Efremov
Director
Institute of Hygiene and Occupational Health
Boul. Dim. Nestorov 15
SOFIA 1431

MAB National Committee

S. Nedialkov
Directeur
Centre scientifique de coordination sur la protection de l'environnement
Académie bulgare des sciences
2, rue Gagarine
1113 SOFIA
cc: Commission nationale pour l'Unesco
Telephone: + 3592/87 54 89, 87 54 49
Cable: bulunesco sofia

United Nations Depository Library

"Kliment Okhridski" Biblioteka
Sofiiski Universitét
Boulevard Ruski 15
SOFIA

BURKINA FASO

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

M.Z. Joseph
Direction de l'aménagement forestier et du reboisement
Ministère des transports, de l'environnement et du tourisme
BP 7044
OUAGADOUGOU
Telephone: + 226/33 32 13
Telex: 5283 minitour uv

MAB National Committee

M. le secrétaire-général
Comité national du MAB
Ministère de l'éducation nationale, des arts et de la culture
BP 7046
OUAGADOUGOU
Telephone: + 226/34684

BURMA

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director General
Department of Health
36, Theinbyu Road
RANGOON

MAB National Committee

Professor Ko Ko Lay
Secretary, National MAB Committee
Head, Department of Botany
Rangoon Arts and Science University
RANGOON

United Nations Depository Library

National Library of Burma
RANGOON

BURUNDI

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

M. Kabayanda Audace
Directeur général
Institut national pour la conservation de la nature
BP 2757
BUJUMBURA

IRPTC National Correspondent

Monsieur le directeur général de la coordination des équipements
Direction générale de la coordination des équipements
Ministère des travaux publics, de l'équipement et du logement
BP 1860
BUJUMBURA

MAB National Committee

Secrétaire permanent de la Commission nationale du Burundi pour l'Unesco
Ministère de l'éducation nationale
BP 1990
BUJUMBURA
Telephone: + 257/24517

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Byelorussian Scientific Research Institute of Economic Research of the State Plan (BELNIINTI)
BSSR State Planning Committee
Prospect Masherova 7
MINSK

MAB National Committee

Byelorussian SSR MAB National Committee
Academy of Sciences of the BSSR
Leninski Prospect 66
220072 MINSK

United Nations Depository Library

Gosudarstvennaia Biblioteka BSSR
Imeni V.I. Lenina
Krasnoarmeiskaia 9
MINSK

CAMEROON

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

MAB National Committee

M. Njiensi Michel Ouakam
Secrétaire permanent MAB et point focal INFOTERRA
Secrétariat permanent du Comité national MAB
BP 4742
YAOUNDE
Telephone: + 237/22 05 62, 22 34 52

IRPTC National Correspondent

Monsieur le directeur général
Direction de la recherche scientifique et technique
Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique
BP 1457
YAOUNDE

CANADA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

A. Bystram
Director
Departmental Branch
Department of Environment
Place Vincent Massey
OTTAWA K1A 1C7
Telephone: + 1 613/997 2485
Telex: 0533188 env hq, or 0533608 env tlc
Fax: 997 1929

IRPTC National Correspondent

P. Toft
Health Protection Branch
Environmental Health Directorate
Health and Welfare Canada
Tunney's Pasture
OTTAWA, Ontario K1A OL2

MAB National Committee

M. de Lacroix
Administration Officer
Canada/MAB Committee
c/o Canadian Commission for Unesco
99 Metcalfe Street
PO Box 1047
OTTAWA, Ontario K1P 5V8
Telephone: + 1 613/237 3400
Telex: 053 4573 canconarts ott

United Nations Depository Libraries

Government Publications
University of Alberta Library
EDMONTON, Alberta T6G 2J8

Government Documents Department
Harris T. Irving Library
University of New Brunswick
PO Box 7500
FREDERICTON, N.B. 3B 5H5

Documents Section
Dalhousie University Library
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia B3H 4H8

Documents Library
Mackintosh-Corry Hall
Queen's University
KINGSTON, Ontario K7L 3N6

Government Documents Department
McLennan Library
McGill University Libraries
MONTREAL 101, Québec H3A 1Y1

Université de Montreal
Bibliothèque des sciences humaines et sociales - périodiques
CP 6202
MONTREAL, Québec H3C 3T2

Bibliothèque Morisset
Documents officiels
Université d'Ottawa
65, rue Hastey
OTTAWA, Ontario K1N 6N5

Université Laval
Service des documents officiels
QUEBEC 10, Québec

University of Saskatchewan Library
Government Publications Section
SASKATOON, Saskatchewan S7N 0WO

Library
Canadian Institute of International Affairs
15 King's College Circle
TORONTO, Ontario M5S 2V9

University of Toronto
Library
Acquisitions Department
Serials Section
TORONTO, Ontario M5S 1A5

The University of British Columbia
Library - Government Publications DL 43
1956 Main Mall, University Campus
VANCOUVER, British Columbia V6T 1Y3

Legislative Library
Manitoba Archives Building
200 Vaughan Street
WINNIPEG, Manitoba R3C 1T5

CAPE VERDE

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

M.L. Ferro Ribeiro
Centre national de documentation et information pour le développement (CDID)
Case postale 120
PRAIA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

M.E. Mossona
Chef de service de l'environnement
Ministère des travaux publics et de l'urbanisme
BANGUI

MAB National Committee

M.P. Regner
Secrétaire du Comité national MAB
Chef du département des sciences naturelles
Université de Bangui
BP 1037
BANGUI
Telephone: + 236/61 20 00

CHAD

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Point focal national INFOTERRA
Division de documentation, archives et statistiques
Ministère du tourisme et de l'environnement
BP 447
N'DJAMENA
Telephone: Operator/21 21, extension 344 and 417

MAB National Committee

M.S. Bembaye Leykim
Secrétaire du Comité national MAB
Direction des Parcs nationaux et réserves de faune
BP 905
N'DJAMENA

CHILE

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

O. Cori
National Commission of Scientific and Technological Research (CONICYT)
Calle Canada 308
Casilla 297 V
SANTIAGO 21
Telephone: + 562/74 45 37
Telex: 340191 cnct ck

IRPTC National Correspondent

Sr. Subsecretario del ministerio de salud
Calle Mac Iver 541
SANTIAGO

MAB National Committee

Chairman, National MAB Committee
Presidente de la Comisión nacional de investigación científica y tecnológica (CONICYT)
Casilla 297 - V
SANTIAGO
Telephone: + 562/23 81 35, 49 67 29

United Nations Depository Libraries

Unidad de organismos internacionales
Hemeroteca
Biblioteca del Congreso nacional
Huerfanos 1117 2do Piso
SANTIAGO

Biblioteca nacional
Av. Bernardo O'Higgins 651
SANTIAGO

CHINA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

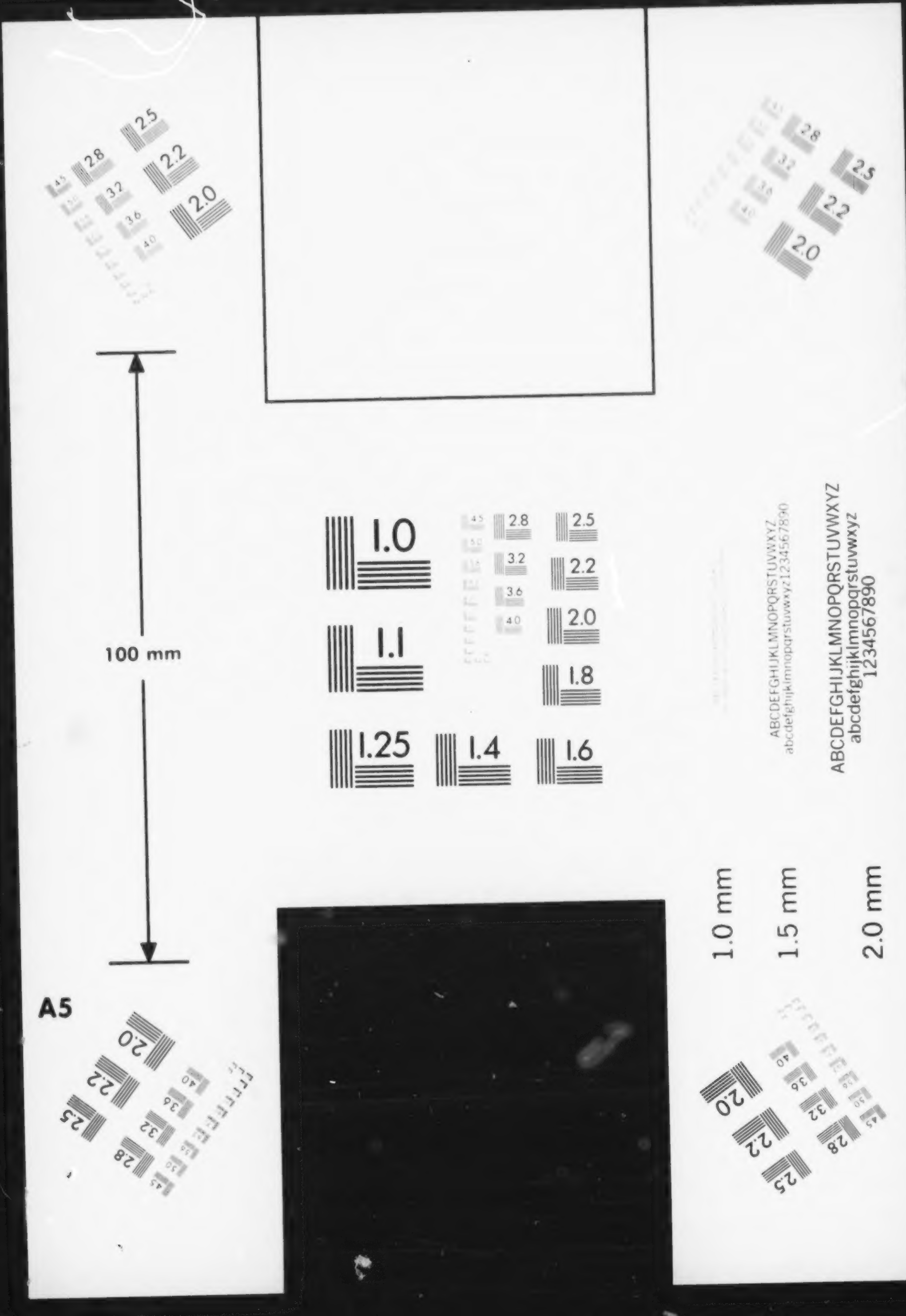
J. Wu
Director
Research Centre for Eco-Environmental Sciences
Chinese Academy of Sciences
PO Box 934
BEIJING
Telephone: Operator/28 51 76, 28 51 29
Telex: 22505 booth cn. reg. 267 "for centre for eco-environmental sciences"

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director
IRPTC Chinese Registration Group
Institute of Environmental Health Monitoring
Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine
10 Tian Tan Xi Li
BEIJING
(Attn: L. Shen)

MAB National Committee

Li Wen Hua
Director-General of Integrated Survey



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Secretary-General
MAB National Committee
c/o Academia Sinica
52, Sanlihe Road
BEIJING
Telex: 22474 aschi cn

United Nations Depository Libraries

United Nations Materials Section
National Library of Beijing
BEIJING 7

Chongqing Library
93 Pipashan Zhengjie
CHONGQING

Shanghai Library
325 Nanjing Road
SHANGHAI 20003

COLOMBIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Hilda Dugand C., Jefe
Sección información y documentación
INDERENA
Diagonal 34/5-18
Apartado aéreo/13458
BOGOTA
Telephone: + 57/23 40 481, 28 31 321
Telex: 44428 ind

IRPTC National Correspondent

Sección de toxicologia
Ministerio de salud
Calle 16, Numero 7-39
BOGOTA
(Attn: A. Pena Martinez)

MAB National Committee

G.A. Montero
Coordinador Comité MAB
Coordinación del programa en COLCIENCIAS
Apartado aéreo 051580
BOGOTA

United Nations Depository Libraries

Biblioteca nacional de Colombia
Calle 24, N 5-60
Apartado aéreo 27600
BOGOTA

Centro de documentación
Universidad del Valle
Apartado aéreo 25360
CALI

COMOROS

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

M.A. Moustakin
Direction de l'architecture et de l'urbanisme
Ministère de l'équipement et de l'environnement
BP 12
MORONI

CONGO

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

MAB National Committee

M. Issanga-Ngamissimi Marius
Point focal national INFOTERRA
Secrétaire-général du Comité national MAB
Directeur de l'environnement
Ministère du tourisme, loisirs et de l'environnement
BP 958
BRAZZAVILLE
Telephone: + 24281/30 46

COSTA RICA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Lic. Max Francisco Cerdas Lopez
Departamento de información y documentación
Consejo nacional de investigaciones científicas y tecnológicas (CONICIT)
Apartado 10318
SAN JOSE
Telephone: + 506/24 41 72
Telex: 3338 coni c.r.

IRPTC National Correspondent

E. Morice
PO Box 4406
SAN JOSE

MAB National Committee

Lic. Olga E. Brenes
Consejo nacional de investigaciones científicas y tecnológicas
Apartado 10.318
SAN JOSE
Telephone: + 506/24 41 72

United Nations Depository Libraries

Luis y Felipe Molina Escuela de relaciones internacionales

Universidad nacional
Apartado 437
HEREDIA

Biblioteca nacional
Apartado 10.008
SAN JOSE

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Mlle Thérèse Lokpo
Commission nationale de l'environnement
BP V-67
ABIDJAN
Telephone: + 225/22 53 54, 22 66 35
Telex: c/o undevpro abidjan

MAB National Committee

A. N'diaye
Président, Comité national du MAB
Ministère de la recherche scientifique
BP 109
ABIDJAN

United Nations Depository Library

Bibliothèque nationale
BP 180
ABIDJAN

CUBA

MAB National Committee

M. Herrera Alvarez
Chairman, National MAB Committee
Academia de ciencias de Cuba
Instituto de ecologia y sistematica
Calzada del Cerro 1257
HAVANA

United Nations Depository Library

Biblioteca nacional "Jose Marti"
Plaza de la Revolución
HAVANA

CYPRUS

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Nature Conservation Service
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
L. Akritas Ave.
NICOSIA
Telephone: + 357 21/40 24 91
Telex: 4660 minagri

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director-General
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
NICOSIA

MAB National Committee

A.S. Pissarides
for the Director-General
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
NICOSIA
Telephone: + 3572/40 25 86

United Nations Depository Library

Library
Ministry of Education
NICOSIA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Ing. Ignac Fratric, CSC
Director
Czechoslovak Centre for the Environment - SVOP
Tr. Laca Novomeskeho 2
BRATISLAVA 842 42
Telephone: + 427/32 64 62
Telex: 92229 whob c

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director
Czechoslovak Centre for the Environment
Tr. L. Novomeskeho 2
842 42 BRATISLAVA

MAB National Committee

V. Landa
Chairman of MAB National Committee
Director
South-Bohemian Biological Centre
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences
Narodni tr. 3
PRAGUE 1
Telephone: + 422/26 66 73, 24 92 75

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Bibliogr. Stud. Publ. OSN
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State Scientific Library
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Shromazdeni CSSR
Vinohradska, 1
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Stani Knihovna CSR
190 Klementinum
110 01 PRAGUE 1

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

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BANGKOK 9 Thailand

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

MAB National Committee

Kim Ung Yon
Secretary-General
MAB National Committee
c/o Academy of Sciences
Sosong District
PYONGYANG

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

F.H. Jaffer
Director
Health Education Department
Ministry of Public Health
PO Box 4200
Khormaksar, ADEN
Telephone: Operator/31111

DENMARK

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

H. Sand
National Agency of Environmental Protection
(MILJOSTYRELSEN)
Strandgade 29
1401 COPENHAGEN K
Telephone: + 451/57 83 10
Telex: 31209 miljoe dk

IRPTC National Correspondent

Ministry of the Environment
National Agency of Environmental Protection
Strandgade 29
1401 COPENHAGEN K
(Attn: Library and Documentation Section)

MAB National Committee

The Danish National Commission for Unesco
Frederiksholms Kanal 25 F
1220 COPENHAGEN K
Telephone: + 451/92 52 14
Telex: 16939 b finto dk

United Nations Depository Libraries

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Section for International Organizations' Publications
Universitetsparken
8000 AARHUS C

Det Kongelige Bibliotek
Kontoret for Internationale Publikationer
Christians Brygge, 8
1219 COPENHAGEN K

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

IRPTC National Correspondent

Sr. Ing. Hugo Rivera
Comisión ambiental
Dr. Delgado 58 - Apdo. 1351
SANTO DOMINGO

MAB National Committee

R. Gonzalez M.
Chairman, National MAB Committee
Asesor científico de la presidencia
SANTO DOMINGO

United Nations Depository Library

Biblioteca general
Universidad autónoma de Santo Domingo
Ciudad universitaria
SANTO DOMINGO

ECUADOR

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

IRPTC National Correspondent

Director ejecutivo
Instituto ecuatoriano de obras sanitarias (IEOS)
Toledo 684 y Lerida
Casilla 680
QUITO, Pichincha
Telephone: + 5932/544 400
Telex: 2489 ieos ed

MAB National Committee

W. Torres Espinosa
Presidente, Comité MAB del Ecuador
Las Casas 18-58 y 11 Trnsv.
QUITO
Telephone: + 5932/54 47 59

United Nations Depository Library

Biblioteca nacional
Casa de la cultura ecuatoriana
12 de octubre y av. Patria
QUITO

EGYPT

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Secretary
Council for Environmental Research
c/o A. El-Fotoh Abdel-Lateif
Academy of Scientific Research and Technology
101 Kasr El Aine Street
CAIRO
Telephone: + 202/31985
Telex: 93069 asrt

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Vice-President
Academy of Scientific Research and Technology
101 Kasr El-Eini Street
CAIRO

MAB National Committee

M. Abdel-Fattah El-Kassas
Chairman, National MAB Committee
17 Ismail Aboul Fotouh Street
CAIRO
Telephone: + 202/71 66 59, 71 77 31, 71 69 47
Cable: unescedu cairo

United Nations Depository Libraries

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ALEXANDRIA

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Bal el Khalg.
CAIRO

EL SALVADOR

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Sr. Ministro de planificación
Secretario
Comité nacional de protección del medio ambiente
SAN SALVADOR
Telex: 30309 miplan

IRPTC National Correspondent

Lic. M. Cardona Lazo
Jefe de laboratorios
Ministerio de salud pública y asistencia social
9a Ave. Norte 120
SAN SALVADOR

United Nations Depository Library

Biblioteca nacional
8 A Ave. Norte 228
SAN SALVADOR

ETHIOPIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

The National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council
The Physical Planning Department
PO Box 1037
ADDIS ABABA
Telephone: + 2511/44 51 58, 12 88 00
Fax: eca - 154416 "for office of nat'l cttee for central planning - dept. of physical planning"

United Nations Depository Library

Addis Ababa University
Documents Department
PO Box 1176
ADDIS ABABA

FIJI

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

The Director
Town and Country Planning Office
Government Buildings
PO Box 2350
SUVA
Telephone: + 679/21 17 59
Telex: 2167 fosec fj

United Nations Depository Library

Library
University of the South Pacific
PO Box 1168
SUVA

FINLAND

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

IRPTC National Correspondent

A.-B. Ylinen
Ministry of the Environment
Environment Protection and Nature Conservation Department
Ratakatu 3
PO Box 399
00121 HELSINKI
Telephone: + 3580/19911
Telex: 123 717 ymin sf
Fax: 1991 499

MAB National Committee

M. Sci. Eeva Ikonen
Secretary, National MAB Committee
The Academy of Finland
Ratamestarinkatu 12
00520 HELSINKI
Telephone: + 3580/90 141 611
Telex: 123416 acad sf

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Tampereen Yliopiston
Kirjasto
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33101 TAMPERE 10

FRANCE

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Service de recherches études et du traitement de l'information sur l'environnement
Mission des systèmes d'information
Ministère de l'environnement et du cadre de vie
14, boulevard du Général-Leclerc
92524 NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE CEDEX
Telephone: + 331/47 58 12 12
Telex: 620602 denvir

IRPTC National Correspondent

P. Deschamps
Mission du contrôle des produits
Direction de la prévention des pollutions
Ministère de l'environnement
14, boulevard du Général-Leclerc
92524 NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE CEDEX

MAB National Committee

G. Martin
M. Jardin
Secrétariat du Comité francais du MAB
Ministère de l'environnement
Mission environnement-développement
14, boulevard du Général-Leclerc
92524 NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE CEDEX
Telephone: + 331/47 58 12 12

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Bureau des Nations Unies
BP 0619
69239 LYON CEDEX 02

Université de Nancy
Bibliothèque
Section centrale
11, place Carnot
54000 NANCY

Assemblée nationale
Service de la documentation étrangère
126, rue de l'Université
75355 PARIS

Bibliothèque de Cujas de droit et des sciences économiques
Service des publications internationales
2, rue Cujas
75005 PARIS

Bibliothèque nationale
Département des entrées
Service des publications officielles
58, rue de Richelieu
75002 PARIS

Fondation nationale des sciences politiques
Service des périodiques
27, rue de Saint-Guillaume
75341 PARIS CEDEX

Bibliothèque nationale et universitaire
BP 1029
67070 STRASBOURG CEDEX

Bibliothèque universitaire de Bordeaux
Droit et sciences économiques
Allée Maine de Biran
Domaine universitaire
33405 TALENCE CEDEX

GABON

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

J.-B. Malolas
Point focal PNUE/INFOTERRA
Directeur
Centre national anti-pollution
BP 3241
LIBREVILLE
Telephone: + 241/73 17 07, 73 08 73

IRPTC National Correspondent

A. Maganga-Nziengui
Directeur adjoint du Centre national antipollution
Ministère de l'environnement et de la protection de la nature
BP 3241
LIBREVILLE

MAB National Committee

Directeur
Ministère de l'environnement et de la protection de la nature
Secrétaire général du Comité national MAB
BP 3241
LIBREVILLE

United Nations Depository Library

Bibliothèque nationale gabonaise
BP 1188
LIBREVILLE

GAMBIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

C. Downey
Environment Unit
Ministry of Water Resources and Environment
5 Marina Parade
BANJUL
Telephone: + 220/431, 537
Telex: 204 presor gv

IRPTC National Correspondent

S.O. Fye
Head, Environment Unit
Ministry of Water Resources and the Environment
5 Marina Parade
BANJUL

MAB National Committee

Environment Unit
Ministry of Water Resources and the Environment
5 Marina Parade
BANJUL

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

MAB National Committee

Director
Centre for Protection and Improvement of Environment
Ministry for Environment Protection and Water Management
Schnellerstrasse 140
1190 BERLIN
Telephone: + 372/63 89 20
Telex: 112368 ifw dd

IRPTC National Correspondent

Ministerium für Gesundheitswesen
Hauptabteilung Hygiene und Staatliche Hygieneinspektion
Rathausstrasse 3
1020 BERLIN
(Attn: R. Koch)

United Nations Depository Libraries

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6900 JENA

Deutsche Bücherei
Abteilung Erwerbung
Deutscher Platz
7010 LEIPZIG

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

I. Schusdziarra
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Reactor Safety
Referat U II 5
5300 BONN 1
Telephone: + 49 228/681 3525, 681 3512
Telex: 886896, 886844
Fax: 558 2399

IRPTC National Correspondents

Umweltbundesamt
I 4.1
Bismarckplatz 1
1000 BERLIN 33
(Attn: A.W. Lange)

Abteilung Chemikalienbewertung
Bundesgesundheitsamt
Thielallee 88-92
1000 BERLIN 33
(Attn: D. Kayser)

MAB National Committee

Herrn Minr. Wilfried Goerke
Vorsitzender des MAB-Nationalkomitees
Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit
Graurheindorfer Strasse 198
5300 BONN 1
Telephone: + 49228/681 4164

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4630 BOCHUM

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Bundeshaus
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5300 BONN 1

HWWA - Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung - Hamburg
Abt. Bibliothek
21 Neuer Jungfernstieg
2000 HAMBURG 36

Max-Planck-Institut für Ausländisches Offentliches Recht und Volkerrecht
Berliner Str. 48
6900 HEIDELBERG 1

Institut für Intle. Recht an der Universität Kiel
Neue Universität
Olshausenstrasse 40-60
2300 KIEL 1

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München
Postfach 34 0150
3000 MÜNCHEN 34

GHANA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Scientific Information Officer
Environmental Information and Resources Centre
Environmental Protection Council
PO Box M326 - Ministries' Post Office
ACCRA
Telephone: + 233/66 46 97, 66 46 98, 66 10 97

IRPTC National Correspondent

C. K. Debrah
Executive Chairman
Environmental Protection Council
PO Box M326 - Ministries' Post Office
ACCRA

MAB National Committee

The Secretary
MAB National Committee
Environmental Protection Council
PO Box M326 - Ministries' Post Office
ACCRA

United Nations Depository Libraries

Directory of Library Services
PO Box 663
ACCRA

University of Ghana
Balme Library
PO Box 24
ACCRA, Legon

GREECE

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

P. Zicos
Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works Environmental Division
147 28 Octovriou (Patission) Street
112 51 ATHENS
Telephone: + 301/865 0053, 865 0334, extension 33
Telex: 216028 dypp

IRPTC National Correspondent

A. Coutselinis
University of Athens
School of Medicine, Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology
Ipsilandou 18 - Colonaki
ATHENS

MAB National Committee

N. Margaris
Secretary-General
National MAB Committee
University of the Aegean
9 Kanaris Street
10671- ATHENS
Telephone: + 301/362 2404
Telex: 225741 paae gr

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Chamber of Deputies of Greece
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ATHENS

National Library
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Megalou Alexandrou 15 and Hadji Street
THESSALONIKI

GUATEMALA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Sr. Arquitecto Jorge Cabrera Hidalgo
Coordinador
Comisión nacional del medio ambiente
Presidencia de la Republica
Oficina 10, 1er Piso, Ed. Registro de la Propiedad
9A Avda. Entre 14 y 15 Calles
Zona 1
GUATEMALA CITY
Telephone: + 5022/21816

IRPTC National Correspondent

J. de Dios Calle Schlessinger
Miembro de la Comisión asesora de la Comisión ministerial para la conservación y mejoramiento del medio ambiente
Ministerio de gobernación
9A. Av. Entre 14 y 15 Calles, Zona I
GUATEMALA CITY

United Nations Depository Library

Biblioteca Nacional
GUATEMALA CITY II

GUINEA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

A. Bah
Point focal national INFOTERRA
Direction de l'environnement
BP 3118
CONAKRY
Telephone: Operator/46 10 12, 46 19 71

IRPTC National Correspondent

J. Sylla
Ingénieur chimiste
Chef du Laboratoire national de l'environnement
Correspondant du Point focal national RISCPT
Direction de l'environnement
BP 3118
CONAKRY

MAB National Committee

Comité national MAB
Directeur général de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique
BP 561
CONAKRY
Telephone: Operator/44 19 04

GUINEA-BISSAU

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Ing. Cipriano Cassama
Direction des forêts et chasse
Ministère de développement rural et de pêche
CP 71
BISSAU
Telephone: Operator/21 26 17

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Bairro Cobornel, Caixa postal 112
BISSAU

GUYANA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

M. Taylor
Officer - INFOTERRA
Environmental Unit
Institute of Applied Science and Technology
44 Pere Str., Kitty
GREATER GEORGETOWN
Telephone: + 5922/53922, 53829, 62153
Telex: gy 3049 iast
Fax: iast 592 2.53042

IRPTC National Correspondent

F.D. MacDonald
Production Manager (Plant Protection)
Ministry of Agriculture
Central Agricultural Station
MON REPOS, EAST COAST DEMERARA

MAB National Committee

G. Palmer
Secretary, National MAB Committee
Institute of Applied Science and Technology
Turkeyen Campus
GEORGETOWN

United Nations Depository Library

University of Guyana Library
PO Box 841
GEORGETOWN

HAITI

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Service de protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'agriculture et des ressources naturelles et du développement rural
PO Box 1441
PORT-AU-PRINCE
Telephone: + 5091/2 1862

IRPTC National Correspondent

R. Alphonse
Département de la santé publique et de la population
c/o Service de contrôle des médicaments, des pharmacies et des narcotiques
PORT-AU-PRINCE

United Nations Depository Library

Bibliothèque nationale de Port-au-Prince
Rue du Centre
PORT-AU-PRINCE

HONDURAS

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Lic. Wilberto Aguilar N., Jefe,
Departamento de Vida Silvestre
Dirección general de recursos naturales renovables
Boulevard Toncontin
Barrio Guacerique
COMAYAGUELA D.C.
Telephone: + 504/22 57 82

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Sistema bibliotecario
Universidad nacional autónoma de Honduras
Ciudad universitaria
TEGUCIGALPA D.C.

HONG KONG

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

S. Reed
Director of Environmental Protection
Head of Department
Environmental Protection Department
17th Floor, Sincere Building
173 Des Voeux Road
CENTRAL HONG KONG
Telephone: + 8525/3 7212716

United Nations Depository Library

Urban Council Public Libraries
6th Floor, High Block
City Hall, Edinburgh Place
HONG KONG

HUNGARY

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

National Authority for Environment Protection and Nature Conservation
PO Box 732
1365 BUDAPEST
Telephone: + 361/32 77 39
Telex: 227607 okth h, 227608 okth h

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director
National Institute for Occupational and Industrial Health
Nagyvarad Ter 2
PO Box 22
1450 BUDAPEST 9

MAB National Committee

A. Berczik
Secretary
Hungarian MAB National Committee
Puskin u. 3
1088 BUDAPEST
Telephone: + 361/18 98 33, 18 92 03

United Nations Depository Library

Orszaggyulesi Konyvtar
Kossuth-Lajos Ter, 1-3
1357 BUDAPEST

ICELAND

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Chairman
Committee on Toxic Substances
PO Box 109
REYKJAVIK

MAB National Committee

U. Antonsson
National Research Council
Laugavegur 13
101 REYKJAVIK

United Nations Depository Library

Landsbokasafn Islands
REYKJAVIK

INDIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

H. Singh
Director (ENVIS)
Ministry of Environment and Forests
B Block, Paryavaran Bhavan
CGO Complex Lodi Road
NEW DELHI 110003
Telephone: + 9111/30 61 56
Telex: w-66185 doe in

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director
Industrial Toxicology Research Centre
Mahatma Gandhi Marg
PO Box 80
LUCKNOW - 226001, U.P.

MAB National Committee

The MAB National Committee of India
(Attn: T.N. Seshan)
Secretary to the Minister of Environment and Forest
Ministry of Environment and Forests
Bikaner House
NEW DELHI - 110 011
Telephone: + 9111/38 74 97

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Library
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Library
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CHANDIGARH

Ratan Tata Library
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University of Delhi
DELHI 6

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Library
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NEW DELHI 110001

Acquisitions Section
Parliament Library
Parliament House
NEW DELHI

Library
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PUNE 411 004

Kerala University Library
TRIVANDRUM, Kerala 695001

INDONESIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

National Scientific Documentation Centre (PDIN)
Jl. Gatot Subroto
PO Box 3065
JAKARTA SELATAN
Telephone: + 6221/58 34 65, 58 34 66, 58 34 67

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Chairman
Technical Team for Toxic and Hazardous Substances Management
State Ministry for Population and Environment
Jalan Merdeka Barat 15
JAKARTA

MAB National Committee

S. Soemodihardjo
Secretary, National MAB Committee
Oceanological Research and Development Centre
Indonesian Institute of Sciences (IIPI)
c/o Indonesian National MAB Committee
Gedung PDIN - LIPI, Lantai IV
Jalan Jend. Gatot Subroto 10
JAKARTA SELATAN
Telephone: + 6221/68 38 50
Telex: 45875 ia

United Nations Depository Libraries

National Library of Indonesia
JL. Salemba Raya 28
PO Box 3624
JAKARTA 10002

Perpustakaan Dewan
Perwakilan Rakyat
Republik Indonesia (DPR-RI)
Jln. Jendral Gatot Subroto
SENAYAN JAKARTA PUSAT

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director
Department of the Environment
Ministry of Health and Welfare
PO Box 4335
TEHRAN

MAB National Committee

Department of the Environment
PO Box 1430
TEHRAN

United Nations Depository Libraries

Mulla Sadra Library
College of Arts and Sciences
Shiraz University
SHIRAZ

Centre for International Studies
Library - Faculty of Law and Political Science
PO Box 41-3729
TEHRAN 14

Library of the Majlis
TEHRAN

IRAQ

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

I.M. Al-Samawi
Director General
Human Environment
Aqba Bin Nafi Square
BAGHDAD
Telephone: + 9641/98827
Telex: 2707 health ik

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director-General
Directorate General of Human Environment
Aquba Bin Nafia Square
BAGHDAD
(Attn: I.M. Al-Samawi)

MAB National Committee

M. A. Clor
Director, Department of Research Planning and Co-ordination
Scientific Research Council
PO Box 2441
Jadiryah
BAGHDAD
Telex: 2187 and 213976 src ik
Cable: bahithilmi

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Central Library
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MOSUL (c/o Casier MP/1.4)

IRELAND

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

N. Hughes
Head, Information Services
National Institute for Physical Planning and Construction Research
St. Martin's House
Waterloo Road
DUBLIN 4
Telephone: + 3531/60-25 11
Telex: 30846 forb ei
Fax: 353-680009

IRPTC National Correspondent

M. Lynch
Manager
Environmental Services
Institute for Industrial Research and Standards (I.I.R.S.)
Shannon Town Centre
SHANNON, Co. Clare

MAB National Committee

V. O'Gorman
Secretary, MAB Committee
National Board for Science and Technology
Shelbourne House
Shelbourne Road
Ballsbridge
DUBLIN 4
Telephone: + 3531/68 33 11
Telex: 30327 nbst ei

United Nations Depository Library

National Library of Ireland
Kildare Street
DUBLIN 2

ISRAEL

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

D. Savitzky
Director - Israel INFOTERRA NFP
Environmental Protection Service
Ministry of the Interior
PO Box 6158
JERUSALEM 91061
Telephone: + 9722/66 01 51, extension 285
Telex: 26162 ieps il

IRPTC National Correspondent

M. Rabinovitz-Ravid
Environmental Protection Service
Ministry of the Interior
PO Box 6158
JERUSALEM 91061

MAB National Committee

E. Tchernov
Chairman, National MAB Committee
The Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities
PO Box 4040
JERUSALEM
Telephone: + 9722/36211

United Nations Depository Libraries

The Jewish National and University Library
United Nations Collection
PO Box 503
91-004 JERUSALEM

Library of the Knesset
Post Office of the Knesset
JERUSALEM

ITALY

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

A. Candeloro
Direzione generale servizi igiene pubblica
Ministero della sanità
Via Liszt, 34
00100 ROME (EUR)
Telephone: + 396/591 6941
Telex: 610453 minisan

IRPTC National Correspondent

S. Caroli
Head
Analytical Chemistry Section of the Applied Toxicology Laboratory
Istituto superiore di sanità
Viale Regina Elena 299
00161 ROME

MAB National Committee

G. Illiano de Paoli
Secrétaire du Comité des sciences exactes
Commission nationale italienne pour l'Unesco
Piazza Firenze 27
ROME
Telephone: + 396/679 8923

United Nations Depository Libraries

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Piazza de Cavalleggeri 1A
50122 FLORENCE

Università cattolica del Sacro Cuore
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Biblioteca Istituto di diritto publico
Università degli Studi di Padova
PADUA

Bibliothèque de l'Institut international pour l'unification du droit privé
Palazzo Aldobrandini
Via Panisperna 28
00184 ROME

Società italiana per l'Organizzazione internazionale
Palazzetto di Venezia
Via San Marco, 3
00186 ROME

Istituto di diritto internazional e legislazione comparata
Università degli Studi di Trieste
Facolta di giurisprudenza
Piazzale Europe 1
34127 TRIESTE

JAMAICA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

INFOTERRA National Focal Point
Natural Resources Conservation Division (NRCD)
Ministry of Agriculture
531/2 Molynes Road
PO Box 305
KINGSTON
Telephone: + 500 809/923 5155, 923 5070
Telex: 2114 external ja

MAB National Committee

G. Taylor
Executive Director
Scientific Research Council
PO Box 350
KINGSTON 6
Cable: scientist

United Nations Depository Libraries

The Library
University of the West Indies
Mona
KINGSTON 7

National Library of Jamaica
PO Box 823
12 East Street
KINGSTON

JAPAN

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

S. Gotoh
Director
Environmental Information Division
The National Institute for Environmental Studies
16-2, Onogawa, Yatabe-machi
TSUKUBA, Ibaraki 305
Telephone: + 813/0298 51 6111
Telex: j 33855 jpnea

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director-General
National Institute of Hygiene Sciences
Kamiyoga 1-chome, Setagaya-ku
TOKYO 158

MAB National Committee

Japanese National Committee for MAB
c/o Japanese National Committee for Unesco
International Science Division
Science and International Affairs Bureau
Ministry of Education, Science and Culture
2-2, Kasumigaseki 3-chome
Chiyoda-ku
TOKYO 100
Telephone: + 813/581 4211, extension 2617, or 581 2754
Cable: unescocom tokyo

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Watanabe-Dori Chuo-ku
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KAWAUCHI, Sendai

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Research Institute for Economics and Business Administration
Rokko-dai-cho, Nada-ku
KOBE CITY 657

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Karasuma-Ebisugawa Dori
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(Aichi Prefectural Labour Centre)
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Kita 8, Nishi 5 - Kita-ku
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1-10-1 Nagata-cho,Chiyoda-ku
TOKYO 100

University of Tokyo
General Library
Hongo 7-chome
Bunkyo-ku
TOKYO 113

JORDAN

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

H.E. The Minister for Planning
Ministry of Planning
PO Box 555
AMMAN
Telex: 21319 npc

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director
Chemical Industrial Department
Royal Scientific Society
PO Box 925819
AMMAN

MAB National Committee

Ministère des affaires municipales et de l'environnement
BP 35206
AMMAN
Telephone: + 9626/64 13 93
Telex: 22024

United Nations Depository Library

University of Jordan
Library
AMMAN

KENYA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director
Kenya National Environment and Human Settlements Secretariat
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
PO Box 67839
NAIROBI
Telephone: + 2542/33 23 83, extension 2102

MAB National Committee

D.N. Kinyanjui
Secretary, MAB National Committee
Senior Ecologist
National Environment and Human Settlements Secretariat
PO Box 67839
NAIROBI
Telephone: + 2542/33 23 83
Cable: asili nairobi

United Nations Depository Library

University of Nairobi Library
PO Box 30197
NAIROBI

KUWAIT

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

I. Hadi
Environment Protection Council
PO Box 24395
SAFAT - 13104
Telephone: + 965/245 6835, 245 6836, 245 6866
Telex: 46408 ep cncl kt
Fax: 00965 421993

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director
Environment Protection Department
Ministry of Public Health
PO Box 24395
SAFAT

MAB National Committee

MAB National Committee
c/o S. Al-Onaizi
Secretary-General
Kuwait National Commission for Unesco
PO Box 3266
13033 SAFAT
Telephone: + 965/244 4401, 244 4402, 243 9242, 243 9243
Telex: 23656 unesco kt
Cable: unesco kuwait

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College of Commerce and Economics
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ADELIAH - 13055

The Library
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
KUWAIT

LEBANON

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

M. Salam
Council for Development and Reconstruction
Présidence
BAABDA
Telex: 21000 prl

United Nations Depository Library

Bibliothèque nationale
Place de l'Etoile
Immeuble du Parlement
BEIRUT

LESOTHO

United Nations Depository Library

National Library of Lesotho
ROMA 180

LIBERIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

T. Teage, Jr.
Assistant Minister for Research and Development Planning
Ministry of Local Government
MONROVIA
Telex: 4374 miniplan

IRPTC National Correspondent

D. Bella
Director
Division of Environmental Health
Bureau of Preventive Services
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MONROVIA

United Nations Depository Library

Library
University of Liberia
MONROVIA

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Mr. Farhat-Shawashi
Director-General of Technical Department
Secretariat of Utilities
TRIPOLI
Telephone: + 21821/35838
Telex: 20122 balady

United Nations Depository Libraries

Garyounis University
Central Library Administration
PO Box 1308
BENGHAZI

Libyan Central Bank
Research Section
King Saud Street
TRIPOLI

LUXEMBOURG

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

P. Weber
Ministry of the Environment
5a rue de Prague
LUXEMBOURG
Telephone: + 352/325 488002
Telex: 2536 min env
Fax: 400410

IRPTC National Correspondent

R. Wennig
Chef de division
Laboratoire national de la santé
BP 1102
1011 LUXEMBOURG

United Nations Depository Library

Bibliothèque nationale
9, rue Notre-Dame
LUXEMBOURG

MADAGASCAR

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

L. Rajery
Chef du service de la protection de la nature
Direction des eaux et forêts
BP 243
ANTANANARIVO 101

IRPTC National Correspondents

V. Jeannoda
Laboratoire de biochimie
Service de biologie végétale et de biochimie, E.E.S. Sciences
Université de Madagascar
BP 906
ANTANANARIVO

P. Rasoanaivo
Chef du département de chimie
Centre national de recherches pharmaceutiques (CNRP)
BP 702
ANTANANARIVO

MAB National Committee

L. Rakotovao
Directeur d'appui aux recherches sur les sciences de l'environnement (DARSE)
Ministère de la recherche scientifique et technologique pour le développement
BP 4258
ANTANANARIVO
Telephone: + 356/21706

United Nations Depository Library

Bibliothèque universitaire
BP 908
ANTANANARIVO

MALAWI

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Secretary
National Research Council
Office of the President and Cabinet
Private Bag 301
LILONGWE 3
Telephone: + 265/73 11 99
Telex: 4389 pres mi

United Nations Depository Library

University of Malawi Libraries
PO Box 280
ZOMBA

MALAYSIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director General
Department of Environment
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
13th Floor, Wisma Sime Darby
Jalan Raja Laut
50662 KUALA LUMPUR
Telephone: + 603/29 38 86
Telex: 28154 mostec ma

MAB National Committee

Secretary-General
Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment
14th Floor, Wisma Sime Darby
Jalan Raja Laut
50662 KUALA LUMPUR
Telephone: + 603/293 8955
Telex: 28154 mostec ma

United Nations Depository Library

National Library of Malaysia
Gifts, Exchange and Depository Unit
1st Floor, Wisma S.Y.S.
338 Jalan Raja Laut
KUALA LUMPUR

112

MALDIVES

IRPTC National Correspondent

A. Samad Abdullah
Director of National Health Services
Ministry of Health
MALE

MAB National Committee

Council of Maldives Environment Programme
Ministry of Home Affairs and Social Services
MALE

MALI

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

S. Kanoute
Directeur général adjoint des eaux et forêts
Ministère de l'élevage et des eaux et forêts
BP 275
BAMAKO
Telephone: + 223/22 58 50, 22 59 73

MAB National Committee

Secrétariat du Comité MAB Malien
Direction nationale des eaux et forêts
BP 275
BAMAKO
Telephone: + 223/22 59 73, 22 58 50

MALTA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

J.H. Spiteri
Architect
Institute of Design for Environmental Action (IDEA)
Environment Division
Ministry of Education and Environment
BELT-IS-SEBH
Telephone: + 356/23 04 87
Telex: 1114 ise mt

IRPTC National Correspondent

L. Vella
Occupational Hygiene Officer
Department of Health and Environment
Industry Hygiene Unit
37/39 Rue D'Argens
MSIDA

MAB National Committee

The Chief Government Medical Officer
Department of Health and Environment
15, Merchants Street
VALLETTA
Telephone: + 356/24071, 27108
Telex: 100 modmlt mt
Cable: health malta

United Nations Depository Library

National Library of Malta
Old Treasury Street
VALLETTA

MAURITANIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

MAB National Committee

Chef du Service de la protection de la nature
Ministère du développement rural
BP 170
NOUAKCHOTT
Telex: 585 mtn

MAURITIUS

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

MAB National Committee

T. Ramyead
Ministry of Housing, Lands and the Environment
Edith Cavell Street
PORT LOUIS
Telex: 2275 seytob sz

IRPTC National Correspondents

L.T. Mine
Agricultural Chemistry Division
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Natural Resources
and the Environment
REDUIT

R. Neewoor
Consultant, Occupational Diseases
Ministry of Health
Emmanuel Anquezil BDG
PORT LOUIS

United Nations Depository Library

The Library
University of Mauritius
REDUIT

MEXICO

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Centro de coordinación nacional INFOTERRA
Subsecretaria de ecologia
Subsecretaria de desarrollo urbano y ecologia
MEXICO CITY
Telephone: + 525/553 9689

IRPTC National Correspondent

H.B. Carmona
Dirección general de investigación y desarrollo tecnológico
7a. Cerrada de Fray Pedro de Gante
50, Col. Secc. XVI, Deleg.
14080 - MEXICO, D.F.

MAB National Committee

G. Halffter
Chairman, National MAB Committee
Cda. Monte Kamerum 34
Lomas de Chapultepec
Delegación Miguel Hidalgo
11000 MEXICO, D.F.

United Nations Depository Libraries

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Centro de Procesamiento OT N 375
91030 XALAPA, Veracruz

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Delegación Coyoacan
04510 MEXICO, D.F.

Bibl."Consuelo Meyer L."
Facultad de economia
Apartado postal 288
MONTERREY, Nuevo Leon 64710

MONGOLIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Tsentr nauchnoi i tekhnicheskoi informatsii
Ul. Kolarova 49
ULAN BATOR
Telephone: Operator/20334
Telex: 245 ul bt

MAB National Committee

Academician Shagdarin Tsegmid
Président, Comité national du MAB
Vice-Président, Académie des sciences de la République Populaire de Mongolie
ULAN BATOR

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Gosudarstvennaya publichnaya
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ULAN-BATOR

MOROCCO

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

A. Fassi-Fihri
Point focal INFOTERRA
Centre national de documentation
Charii Maa Al Ainain
Haut Agdal
BP 826
RABAT
Telephone: + 2127/74944
Telex: 31052 cnd m

MAB National Committee

M. Benbachir
Commission nationale marocaine pour l'éducation, la science et la culture
BP 420
RABAT
Telephone: + 2127/71318, 71333
Telex: 31016, 31061
Cable: commission unesco, b.p. 420, rabat

United Nations Depository Library

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NEPAL

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

National Committee for Man and the Biosphere
c/o Ministry of Education and Culture
Kaisher Mahal
GPO Box 1071
KATHMANDU

MAB National Committee

U. Man Malla
Chairman, National MAB Committee of Nepal
PO Box 1071
KATHMANDU

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PO Box 147
Kirtipur, KATHMANDU

NETHERLANDS

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

L. de Lavieter
Study and Information Centre on Environmental Research (TNO)
TNO Complex Zuidpolder
Postbus 186
2600 AD DELFT
Telephone: + 3115/69 69 00
Telex: 38071 zptno nl
Fax: 31 15 613186

IRPTC National Correspondent

IRPTC-IPCS Working Group
Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and the Environment
Chemicals Division
PO Box 450
2260 MB LEIDSCHENDAM
(Attn: G.P. Hekstra)

MAB National Committee

H.M. van Emden
KNAW
Kloveniersburgwal 29
1011 JV AMSTERDAM
Telephone: + 3120/22 29 02

United Nations Depository Libraries

Bibliotheek Verenigde Naties docs.
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Koninklijke bibliotheek
PO Box 90407
2509 LK THE HAGUE

Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversitéit
Tijdschriftenafdeling
PO Box 9501
2300 RA LEIDEN

Katholieke Universiteit
Universiteitsbibliotheek
Erasmuslaan 36
6525 GG NIJMEGEN

NEW ZEALAND

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

R. Blakeley
Secretary for Environment
Ministry of Environment
PO Box 10-362
84 Boulcott Street
WELLINGTON
Telephone: + 644/734 090
3441 external (for min. of environment)

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director
Division of Public Health
Department of Health
PO Box 5013
WELLINGTON

MAB National Committee

Mrs. H. Hughes
Chairman
MAB National Committee
c/o Commission for the Environment
PO Box 10241
WELLINGTON
Telephone: + 644/84 99 55

United Nations Depository Libraries

Documents Library
Auckland Public Libraries
PO Box 4138
AUCKLAND 1

Parliamentary Library
Parliament House
WELLINGTON 1

United Nations Collection
Victoria University of Wellington
The Library (Periodicals)
Private Bag
WELLINGTON

NICARAGUA

IRPTC National Correspondent

Ing. Javier Lopez Medina
Director, Dirección del ambiente
Instituto nicaraguense de recursos naturales y del ambiente (IRENA)
Km 12 1/2 Carretera Norte
Apartado 5123
MANAGUA

United Nations Depository Library

Biblioteca nacional
MANAGUA

NIGER

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Direction de l'hygiène et de l'assainissement
BP 371
NIAMEY
Telephone: + 227/72 37 83

United Nations Depository Library

Ecole nationale d'administration de Niamey
c/o UNDP
BP 542
NIAMEY

NIGERIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director
Environmental Planning and Protection Division
Federal Ministry of Works and Housing
PMB 12698
LAGOS
Telephone: + 2341/68 26 25
Telex: permhouse lagos

MAB National Committee

B.S.K. Onweluzo
Honorary Secretary, National MAB Committee
Assistant Director (Forestry)
c/o Federal Ministry of Science and Technology
9, Kofo Abayomi Road
Victoria Island
PMB 12793
LAGOS

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United Nations Collection
Ahmadu Bello University
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NORWAY

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

International Division
Ministry of Environment
Myntgt 2-Dep.
OSLO 1
Telephone: + 472/41 90 10, extension 7524
Telex: 78990 env n

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Product Control Department
The State Pollution Control Authority
PO Box 8100 Dep.
OSLO 1

MAB National Committee

Mab Secretariat
c/o Norwegian Research Council for Science and the Humanities (NAVF)
Munthesgt. 29
0260 OSLO 2
Telephone: + 472/55 58 00

United Nations Depository Libraries

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5000 BERGEN

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Drammensveien 19
0255 OSLO 2

Universitetsbiblioteket
Erling Skakkesgt., 47C
7000 TRONDHEIM

OMAN

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Head of Information Section
Ministry of Environment and Water Resources
PO Box 323
MUSCAT
Telephone: + 968/69 64 44, extension 319
Telex: 5403 minenvoy on
Fax: 000 968697048 (attention: director of technical services)

IRPTC National Correspondent

A.A.K. Al-Ghassany
Director of Preventive Medicine
Preventive Medicine Department
Ministry of Health
PO Box 393
MUSCAT

PAKISTAN

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

A.A. Malik
Director General
Pakistan Scientific and Technological Information Centre (PASTIC)
Quaid-I-Azam University Campus
PO Box 1217
ISLAMABAD
Telephone: + 9251/82 41 61, 81 13 75

IRPTC National Correspondents

M.A.A. Beg
Director
Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR)
Ferozepur Road
LAHORE-16

H. Huque
Vice-President
Pakistan Central Cotton Committee
Moulvi Tamizuddin Khan Road
KARACHI 1

MAB National Committee

M. A. Khan
Secretary, National MAB Committee
Associate Professor
Department of Geography
Peshawar University
PESHAWAR
Telephone: + 9221/41015

United Nations Depository Libraries

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Quaid-I/Azam University
PO Box 1090
ISLAMABAD

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Karachi University
Library
KARACHI 32

Punjab University Library
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LAHORE 2/12

University of Peshawar
Library
PESHAWAR

PANAMA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Centro de coordinación PNUMA/INFOTERRA
Ministerio de planificación y política económica
Via Espana, Edificio Ogawa
PANAMA 4
Telephone: + 507/2738 mippe

IRPTC National Correspondent

Sr. Lic. Samuel Alba
Jefe de la Sección de farmacia y drogas
Ministerio de salud
Apartado 2048
PANAMA 1

MAB National Committee

Sr. Director
Dirección nacional de recursos naturales renovables (RENARE)
Secretario ejecutivo MAB
Ministerio de desarrollo agropecuario
PANAMA

United Nations Depository Library

Biblioteca nacional
Apartado 1633
PANAMA CITY

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Secretary
Department of Environment and Conservation
Central Government Buildings, Waigani
PO Box 6601
BOROKO
Telephone: + 675/27 17 88
Telex: 22327 ne

MAB National Committee

B. Rongap
Associate Director
Office of Environment and Conservation
Central Government Offices
Post Office
Wards Strip
WAIGANI

United Nations Depository Library

Periodicals
University of Papua New Guinea
PO Box 319, University Post Office
PORT MORESBY

PARAGUAY

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

National Service for Environmental Sanitation (SENASA)
Mariscal Estigarribia y Tacuary 796
ASUNCION
Telephone: + 59521/94 399, 48 408, 44 182
Telex: 5279 py ofsanpan

MAB National Committee

Secretaria permanente MAB Paraguay
Municipalidad de Asunción
Oficina de comunicación social
Edificio Juan de Salazar - Primer Piso
ASUNCION

United Nations Depository Library

Biblioteca nacional
ASUNCION

PERU

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

IRPTC National Correspondent

and

MAB National Committee

Sr. Director General Nacional
Oficina nacional de evaluación de recursos naturales (ONERN)
Calle Diecisiete 355
Urb. el Palomar - San Isidro
Apartado 4992
LIMA
Telephone: + 5114/41 46 06, 45 76 89
Telex: onern lima peru

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Cámara de diputados
LIMA

Biblioteca nacional de Peru
Depto. de publicaciones oficiales
Apartado 2335
LIMA

PHILIPPINES

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Program Manager
Technobank
Technology Resource Centre
TRC Building, Buendia Avenue Ext.
MAKATI, METRO MANILA
Telephone: + 632/88 98 11
Telex: 64002 trec pn

IRPTC National Correspondent

B.P. Balagot
Deputy Executive Director
Environmental Management Bureau
6th Floor, PHCA Building
East Avenue, Diliman
QUEZON CITY 3008, METRO MANILA

MAB National Committee

R.L. Kintanar
Chairman
Man and the Biosphere Programme Philippines
4th Floor, Asiatrust Bank Building
1424 Quezon Avenue
QUEZON CITY
Telephone: + 632/98 06 61, extension 226; 98 95 11
Telex: 42021 pagasa tm

United Nations Depository Libraries

University of Mindanao
Bolton Street
DAVAO CITY

Library
Central Philippine University
ILOILO CITY 5901

National Library
Public Documents Division
T.M. Kalaw St.
Ermita, MANILA

The Library
College of Law, Bocobo Hall
University of Philippines
Diliman, QUEZON CITY 3004

Legislative Library
House of Representatives
National Government Centre
QUEZON CITY

POLAND

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Professor Januz Zurek
Director
Institute of Environmental Protection
U1. Krucza 5/11
00-548 WARSAW
Telephone: + 4822/29 92 54
Telex: 813493 iks pl

IRPTC National Correspondents

The Director
Institute of Environmental Protection
Environmental Pollution Abatement Centre
Kossutha 6
40-832 KATOWICE

The Head of the Department of Sanitary Toxicology
State Institute of Hygiene
Chocimska Street 24
00-791 WARSAW

MAB National Committee

W. Michajlow
Chairman, National MAB Committee
Parasitologist
Polish Academy of Sciences
Palace of Culture and Science
00-901 WARSAW

United Nations Depository Libraries

Biblioteka Narodowa
Ul. Hankiewicza 1
WARSAW

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Library of the Polish Parliament
Ul. Wiejska 4
WARSAW

Polski Instytut spraw Miedzynarodowych
Polish Institute of International Affairs
Department of Scientific Info. and Library
Ul. Warecka 1A, PO 1000
00-950 WARSAW

PORTUGAL

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Sr. Antonio Pinto
Director
Gabinete de estudos e planeamento da administracao do Territorio
Rua Filipe Folque, 44
1000 LISBON
Telephone: + 3511/57 64 27
Telex: 65510 gepat p

IRPTC National Correspondent

Direccao-general de qualidade do ambiente
Secretaria de estado do ambiente
Rua do Seculo, 51 - 20
1200 LISBON

MAB National Committee

Comissao Nacional do MAB
Rua da Lapa, 73
1200 LISBON
Telephone: + 3511/67 52 59

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COIMBRA

Biblioteca nacional de Lisboa
Campo grande, 83
1751 LISBON

QATAR

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

A.R.M. Bin Jabor Al-Thani
Deputy Chairman
Environment Protection Committee
PO Box 7634
DOHA
Telephone: + 974/32 08 25
Telex: 4579 epc dh
Fax: 832023

IRPTC National Correspondent

Director of Medical and Public Health Services
Ministry of Public Health
PO Box 42
DOHA

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

J.-G. Na
Officer-in-Charge, INFOTERRA
Chief, Environmental Meteorology Division
Air Quality Research Department
National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER)
280-17 Pulkwang-Dong Unp'yong-gu
SEOUL
Telephone: + 822/385 5711, 385 5720
Telex: 25783 envirok
Fax: 82 2 384 6177

IRPTC National Correspondent

S.P. Kim
Director, Soil Pollution Control Division
Environment Administration
7-16, Sincheon-dong
Kangdong-gu
SEOUL 134

MAB National Committee

Korean MAB Committee for Unesco
c/o Korean National Commission for Unesco
PO Box Central 64
SEOUL
Telephone: + 822/776 3950
Cable: unesco seoul

United Nations Depository Libraries

Korea University Library
1, An-Am-Dong
SEOUL

Acquisitions and Exchange Division
National Assembly Library
Yoi-Dong 1, Yeongdeungpo-Gu
SEOUL

ROMANIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

V. Ianovici
Président
Conseil national pour la protection de l'environnement
Boulevard Ilie Pintilie Nr. 5
BUCAREST

MAB National Committee

N. Toniuc
Secrétaire du Comité national du MAB
Secrétaire scientifique
Académie de la République socialiste de Roumanie
Calea Victoriel nr. 125
BUCAREST
Telephone: + 400/50 76 80

United Nations Depository Library

Biblioteca academiei Republicii socialiste Romania
Calea Victoriei 125
R-7 BUCAREST

RWANDA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

J. Zigirababili
Point focal INFOTERRA/Rwanda
c/o Ministère de l'industrie, des mines et de l'artisanat
BP 73
KIGALI
Telephone: + 250/5916
Telex: 502 minaffet (message should begin: "pour point focal national infoterra, min. de l'industrie, des mines et de l'artisanat")

IRPTC National Correspondent

Monsieur le directeur des pharmacies
Ministère de la santé publique et des affaires sociales
BP 84
KIGALI

MAB National Committee

M. le président de la Commission nationale rwandaise pour l'Unesco

Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique
BP 624
KIGALI
Telephone: + 250/2515, 2745, 3051
Cable: rwaunesco minesupres kigali

United Nations Depository Library

Université nationale du Rwanda
BP 117
BUTARE

SAINT LUCIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Deputy Director
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Government Buildings
PO Box 709
CASTRIES
Telephone: + 500 809/23688
Telex: 6243 pmslu lc
Fax: 809 22506

SAMOA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

S. Sesega
Project Manager, Forestry
Forestry Division
Department of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries
PO Box 206
APIA
Telephone: + 685/22 561 49
Telex: 233 treasury sx

IRPTC National Correspondent

S.T. Fa'ai'uaso
Acting Director of Health
APIA

United Nations Depository Library

Nelson Memorial Public Library
PO Box 319
APIA

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Ing. Fernando Lima Do Rosario Da Trindade
Chef du Département de la planification physique
Direction de planification physique
Ministerio do plano e comercio interno
Gabinete do ministro
Telephone: + 239 12/22308
Telex: 225 miplano st

SAUDI ARABIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

IRPTC National Correspondent

Director General
Division of Environmental Standards
Meteorology and Environmental Protection Standards (MEPA)
PO Box 1358
JEDDAH 21431
Telephone: + 9662/665 4188, 669 2288
Telex: 601236 arsad sj

MAB National Committee

H.A. Aziz El-Badr
Vice-Rector
Riyadh University
RIYADH

United Nations Depository Libraries

King Abdulaziz University
Deanship of Library Affairs
Special Collections
PO Box 3711
JEDDAH 21481

State Public Library
RIYADH

SENEGAL

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

IRPTC National Correspondent

O. Diop
Directeur du Centre national de documentation scientifique et technique (CNDST)
Ministère de la recherche scientifique et technique
BP 3218
DAKAR
Telephone: + 221/21 51 63, 22 44 75
Telex: 3133 plan coop

MAB National Committee

M. Mboup
Secrétaire du Comité national du MAB
Ministère du plan et de la coopération
Direction de la recherche scientifique et technique
DAKAR
Telephone: + 221/63260

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DAKAR

Secrétariat général de l'assemblée fédérale
Section de la bibliothèque
DAKAR

SEYCHELLES

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

A.J.P. Roux
Secretary of Seychelles National Environment Commission
Ministry of National Development
Independence House
PO Box 199
VICTORIA, MAHE
Telephone: + 248/22881
Telex: 2312 mindev sz

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Chief Environmental Health Officer
Ministry of Health and Social Services
PO Box 52
VICTORIA, MAHE

SIERRA LEONE

IRPTC National Correspondent

E. Bundu-Kamara
Government Medical Stores
Ministry of Health
New England
FREETOWN

MAB National Committee

Sierra Leone National Commission for Unesco
Ministry of Education
New England
FREETOWN
Telephone: + 232/40560
Cable: mineduc

United Nations Depository Library

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University of Sierra Leone
FREETOWN

SINGAPORE

IRPTC National Correspondent

W.Y. Sin
Principal Scientific Officer
Department of Scientific Services
Ministry of Health
Outram Road
SINGAPORE 0316

MAB National Committee

Ministry of Education
Kay Slang Road
PO Box 746
SINGAPORE 1024
Telephone: + 65/63 91 11
Cable: education

United Nations Depository Library

Gifts and Exchange Section
The National Library
Stamford Road
SINGAPORE 0617

SOMALIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

M.S. Samatar
INFOTERRA National Focal Point
Head, Multilateral Co-operation Service
Directorate of Economic Co-operation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
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SPAIN

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Sr. Antonio Magarinos
Sub-Director general de información y cooperación
Dirección general del medio ambiente
Ministerio de obras públicas y urbanismo
Paseo Castellana, 67
28071 - MADRID
Telephone: + 341/254 7630
Telex: 22325 minop

IRPTC National Correspondent

E. Tacoronte
Despacho 1618
Ministerio de sanidad
Paseo del Prado 18
MADRID 28014

MAB National Committee

E. Fernandez-Galiano
Presidente, Comité español para el MAB
Catedrático de botánica
Facultad de biologia
Universidad Complutense
Ciudad Universitaria
MADRID 28040
Telephone: + 341/449 2382

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MADRID 1

Facultad de derecho
Biblioteca
Universidad de Valencia
VALENCIA

SRI LANKA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

A.K. Gunapala
Director, Environmental Promotion
Central Environmental Authority
Maligawatte New Town
COLOMBO 10
Telephone: + 941/54 94 55, 54 94 56

IRPTC National Correspondent

M.O.C. de Silva
Government Analyst's Department
Torrington Square
COLOMBO 7

MAB National Committee

R.P. Jayewardene
Director-General
Natural Resources, Energy and Science Authority
47/5, Maitland Place
COLOMBO 7
Telephone: + 941/59 67 71, 59 67 73

United Nations Depository Library

Sri Lanka Bar Association
Hultsdorp
COLOMBO

SUDAN

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Director
National Documentation Centre
National Council for Research
General Secretariat
PO Box 2404
KHARTOUM
Telephone: + 249 11/70776, 70702
Telex: 22342 ilmi

IRPTC National Correspondent

A.M. El Hindi
Head of Contaminants Department
National Chemical Laboratories
Ministry of Health
PO Box 287
KHARTOUM

MAB National Committee

O. Elbadri
Chairman, MAB National Committee
University of Khartoum
Faculty of Science
KHARTOUM

United Nations Depository Libraries

University of Juba Library
PO Box 82
JUBA

University of Khartoum
Library
PO Box 321
KHARTOUM

SURINAME

IRPTC National Correspondent

Ir. J.G. van der Steege
Chairman
Pesticide Working Group
Central Laboratory
PO Box 1911
PARAMARIBO

United Nations Depository Library

Anton de Kom Universiteit
Onafhankeijkheidshotel
UN Depository Library
Kleine Waterstraat 10-12
PARAMARIBO

SWAZILAND

IRPTC National Correspondent

M.D. Msibi
Factories Inspector
Department of Labour
PO Box 198
MBABANE

United Nations Depository Library

Headquarters
Swaziland National Library Service
PO Box 1461
MBABANE

SWEDEN

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

INFOTERRA/Sweden

A. Sjoquist
National Environmental Protection Board
PO Box 1302
171 25 SOLNA
Telephone: + 468/799 1000
Telex: 11131 environ s
Fax: 08 292382

IRPTC National Correspondent

National Chemicals Inspectorate
PO Box 1384
171 27 SOLNA
(Attn: M. Stackerud)

MAB National Committee

U. Svedin
Assistant Professor
Executive Secretary, Swedish MAB Committee
The Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research
FRN
Box 6710
113 85 STOCKHOLM
Telephone: + 468/15 15 80

United Nations Depository Libraries

Goteborg University Library
Acquisitions Department
PO Box 5096
402 22 GOTEBORG

University Library of Lund
PO Box 3
221 00 LUND

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The Dag Hammarskjöld Library
PO Box 644
751 27 UPPSALA 1

SWITZERLAND

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Office fédéral de la protection de l'environnement
Service des organisations internationales
3003 BERN
Telephone: + 41 31/61 93 23
Telex: 911191 helv ch
Fax: 004131 619981

IRPTC National Correspondent

Office fédéral de la protection de l'environnement
Case postale
3003 BERN
(Attn: M. U. Balsiger)

MAB National Committee

J. Zihler
Schweiz. Nationalkommittee MAB
Bundesamt fuer Umweltschutz
3003 BERN

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1205 GENEVA

Institut universitaires de hautes études internationales
Bibliothèque
CP 53
132, rue de Lausanne
1211 GENEVA 21

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

MAB National Committee

Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs
Government House
DAMASCUS
Telephone: + 963 11/22 66 00, 21 00 11
Telex: 411930 sytrol sy

IRPTC National Correspondent

M.N. Cherif
Supreme Council of Sciences
PO Box 4762
DAMASCUS

United Nations Depository Library

Bibliothèque de l'Université syrienne
DAMASCUS

THAILAND

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Secretary-General
Office of the National Environment Board
Soi Pracha-sumpun 4
Rama VI Road
BANGKOK 10400
Telephone: + 662/278 5467
Telex: 20838 moste

MAB National Committee

A. Arunin
Chairman, Thailand National Committee for MAB
Deputy Secretary-General for Natural Sciences
National Research Council
196 Phaholyothin Road
Bangkhen
BANGKOK 10900
Telephone: + 662/579 1121, 579 1130
Cable: nrc

United Nations Depository Library

National Thailand Library
Na Phura Thad Road
BANGKOK

TOGO

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

M.A. Agbekodo
Ministère de l'environnement et du tourisme
BP 355
LOME

IRPTC National Correspondent

Monsieur le directeur
Service de la protection des végétaux
Ministère de l'aménagement rural
BP 1263
LOME

United Nations Depository Library

Bibliothèque nationale de TOGO
BP 1002
LOME

TONGA

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director
Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries
PO Box 14
NUKU'ALOFA

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

IRPTC National Correspondent

S. Teemul
Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Board
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Eric Williams Financial Complex
Eric Williams Plaza
PORT OF SPAIN

MAB National Committee

Trinidad and Tobago National Commission for Unesco
Ministry of Education and Culture
Alexandra Street 18
St. Clair
PORT OF SPAIN
Telephone: + 500 809/622 2715
Cable: unescocom port of spain

United Nations Depository Library

Library
University of the West Indies
ST. AUGUSTINE

TUNISIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

H. Baccar
Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'environnement
30 rue Alain Savary
TUNIS
Telephone: + 2161/89 08 63, 89 09 26
Telex: 13378 minagr tn

IRPTC National Correspondent

R. Rezgui
Ministère de l'économie nationale
Direction générale de l'industrie
Place du Gouvernement
La Kasbah
TUNIS

MAB National Committee

M. Ali El Hili
Président du Comité national du MAB
Professeur
Faculté des sciences
Campus Belvedere
TUNIS
Telephone: + 2161/26 45 77

United Nations Depository Library

Université de Tunis
Faculté de droit et des sciences politiques et économiques
Campus universitaire
TUNIS

TURKEY

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Mrs. Sema Acar
General Directorate of Environment
Ataturk Bulvari 143
Bakanliklar/ANKARA
Telephone: + 904/117 4455, 117 4447
Telex: 1844620 bbcgm tr
Fax: 9 41177971
Teletex: 44620 bbcgm tr

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director
Refik Saydam Hifzisihha Merkezi Baskanligi
Zehir Arastirmalari Mudurlugu
Central Institute of Hygiene
Cemal Gursel
Caddesi 18
Sihhiya/ANKARA

MAB National Committee

S. Sinanoglu
Président de la Commission nationale turque pour l'Unesco
7, Goreme Sokak
Kavaklidere
ANKARA
Telephone: + 904/26 58 94
Cable: unesco ankara

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ISTANBUL

UGANDA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

M. Werikhe
Ministry of Housing and Regional Planning
PO Box 1911
KAMPALA
Telephone: + 25641/43543, 34350

IRPTC National Correspondent

K.E. Okelo
Chief Government Chemist
Laboratory of the Government Chemist
PO Box 2174
KAMPALA

MAB National Committee

D.K. Etoori
Secretary, National MAB Committee
Research Coordinator
Ecological Research
National Research Council
PO Box 6884
KAMPALA
Telephone: + 25641/33817, 41441, 41442
Telex: 61117 economy uga
Cable: natresco kampala

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KAMPALA

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

INFOTERRA National Focal Point
Ukrainian Research Institute for Scientific and Technical Economic Studies of Ukrainian State Planning Committee
KIEV

MAB National Committee

C.M. Sitnik
Chairman, MAB National Committee
Praesidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR
54, Vladimirskaya St.
252 601 KIEV 30
Telephone: Operator/20 21 67, 21 15 73

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KIEV 17

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

P.V. Nesterov
Director - VINITI
14 Baltijskaya Ul.
125219 MOSCOW
Telephone: + 7095/155 4250
Telex: 411249 viniti su

IRPTC National Correspondent

Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR
31 Budiennogo Prospekt
105275 MOSCOW
(Attn: I. Sanotsky)

MAB National Committee

The USSR Committee for the Unesco Programme on Man and the Biosphere
ul. Fersmana, 13
117312 MOSCOW
Telephone: + 7095/124 6000, 129 1354
Cable: moscow, sovmab

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Ul. Kalinina, 3
MOSCOW

Institute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences
Department of International Book Exchange
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MOSCOW V-418

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Moksline Biblioteka
Universiteto 3
VILNIUS

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

IRPTC National Correspondent

and

MAB National Committee

A.W. Al Muhaideb
Asst. Undersecretary, Ministry of Health

127

Deputy Chairman, Higher Environmental Committee
PO Box 1853
DUBAI
Telephone: + 9714/23 30 21
Telex: 45678 sehtad em

United Nations Depository Library

Library
United Arab Emirates University
PO Box 1441
AL-AIN

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

and

IRPTC National Correspondent

Department of the Environment
Room P3/OO8D
2 Marsham Street
LONDON SW1P 3EB
(Attn: J. Deschamps)
Telephone: + 441/212 5270
Telex: 22221 doemar
Fax: 01 212 6635

MAB National Committee

J.C. Bowman
Secretary, Natural Environment Research Council
Polaris House
North Star Avenue
SWINDON
Wiltshire SN2 1EU
Telephone: + 44793/40101
Telex: 444293 envre g

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BELFAST 1

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Falmer
BRIGHTON SUSSEX BN1 9RE

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University College
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CARDIFF, CF1 IXL

National Library of Scotland
George IV Bridge
EDINBURGH 1

The Mitchell Library
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North Street
GLASGOW, C.3

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LIVERPOOL 3

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The British Library
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Great Russell Street
LONDON WC1B 3DG

British Library of Political and Economic Science
London School of Economic and Political Science
10 Portugal Street
LONDON WC2A 2HD

Royal Institute of International Affairs
Chatham House
10, St. James's Square
LONDON SW1Y 4LE

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Central Library
St. Peter's Square
MANCHESTER M2 5PD

Bodleian Library
Broad Street
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UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

G.L. Kamukala
Director-General

National Environment Management Council
(INFOTERRA)
PO Box 20671
DAR-ES-SALAAM
Telephone: + 25551/21241, extension 135
Telex: c/o UNDP 41284

IRPTC National Correspondent

V.W.K. Fupi
Chief Government Chemist
Government Chemical Laboratory
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
PO Box 164
DAR-ES-SALAAM

MAB National Committee

H.Y. Kayumbo
Director-General
Tanzania National Scientific Research Council
PO Box 4302
DAR-ES-SALAAM
Telephone: + 25551/25802, 20678, 26042, 28469
Cable: utafiti dar es salaam

United Nations Depository Library

Library
University of Dar-es-Salaam
PO Box 35092
DAR-ES-SALAAM

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

L. Marzetti
U.S. NFP INFOTERRA and Director,
Information Management and Services Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
WASHINGTON, DC 20460
Telephone: + 202/382 5917
Telex: 892758 epa wsh

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director
Office of Toxic Substances (TS-792)
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
WASHINGTON, DC 20460
(Attn: S. Hazen)

MAB National Committee

R.E. Soles
Executive Director
U.S. Man and the Biosphere Programme
OES/ENR/MAB
Department of State
WASHINGTON, DC 20520
Telephone: + 1 202/632 2786

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Davis Library 080A
International Documents
University of North Carolina
CHAPEL HILL, NC 27514

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Virgin Islands

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Adderman Library
University of Virginia
CHARLOTTESVILE, VA 22901

Library of International Relations
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CHICAGO, IL 60606

Documents Processing
University of Chicago Library
1100 East 57th Street
CHICAGO, IL 60637

Cleveland Public Library
Serials Section
325 Superior Avenue
CLEVELAND, OH 44114

Northwestern University
Library
Documents Department
EVANSTON, IL 60201

Nova University
Law Library
3100 S.W. 9th Avenue
FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33315

University of Hawaii Library
Government Documents Collection
2425 Campus Road
HONOLULU, HI 96822

Law Library
Indiana University School of Law
735 West New York Street
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46202

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LOS ANGELES, CA 90033

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University of California
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LOS ANGELES, CA 90024

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409 Wilson Library
University of Minnesota
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55455

Documents Unit
Vanderbilt University Library
NASHVILLE, TN 37240-0007

Government Documents Centre
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NEW HAVEN, CT 06520

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NEW YORK, NY 10017

Library
Council of Foreign Relations
58 East 68th Street
NEW YORK, NY 10021

New York Public Library
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Grand Central Station
PO Box 2221
NEW YORK, NY 10017

New York University
Elmer Holmes Bobst Library
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PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104

Biblioteca Mon.
Escuela de derecho
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PONCE, Puerto Rico

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PRINCETON, NJ 08544

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Documents Department
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Government Publications Department
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University Library
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University of Utah
Marriot Library
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University of Washington
Libraries
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STANFORD, CA 94305-6004

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Florida State University Library
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University of Illinois
Education and Social Sciences Library
100 Library
URBANA, IL 61801

Library of Congress
Exchange and Gift Division (I.O.)
WASHINGTON, DC 20540

URUGUAY

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Instituto nacional para la preservación del medio ambiente
Secretaria de comisiónes
Sarandi 444 - Piso 2
MONTEVIDEO
Telephone: + 5982/95 01 03, extension 39

IRPTC National Correspondent

Emb. Mateo J. Magarinos de Mello
Asociación uruguaya de derecho ambiental
Echevarriarza 3396
MONTEVIDEO

MAB National Committee

Professor Diosma Piotti
Presidente alterno
Instituto nacional para la preservación del medio ambiente
Ministerio de educación y cultura
Reconquista 535 - Piso 8
MONTEVIDEO
Telephone: + 5982/95 29 63, 95 53 67

United Nations Depository Library

Biblioteca nacional
Casilla de correo
MONTEVIDEO

VANUATU

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Environment Unit
Ministry of Lands, Energy and Water Supply
PO Box 151
PORT VILA
Telex: 1040 vangov nh

IRPTC National Correspondent

M.R. Chambers
Environmental Adviser
Environment Unit
Ministry of Lands, Energy and Water Supply
PO Box 151
PORT VILA

VENEZUELA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Lic. Ines Tabares de d'Ambrosio
Directora de informatica
Coordinadora nacional de INFOTERRA
Ministerio del ambiente y de los recursos naturales renovables
Torre sur - Piso 11
Centro Simon Bolivar
CARACAS 1010
Telephone: + 582/41 42 10
Telex: 21378 marnr ven

IRPTC National Correspondents Sr.

Ing. Simon Arocha Ravelo
Jefe de la Division de control de calidad ambiental
Dirección de malariologia y saneamiento
Oficina de salud publica internacional
Ministerio de sanidad y asistencia social
Edificio Sur, Avenida Bolivar
CARACAS

Director general
Oficina de educación ambiental, desarrollo profesional y relaciones internacionales
Ministerio del ambiente y de los recursos naturales renovables (MARNR)
Apartado 6623
CARACAS 1010

MAB National Committee

Sr. Secretario general de la Comisión nacional venezolana de cooperación con la Unesco
Dirección de relaciones culturales
Ministerio de relaciones exteriores
Edificio "Bancarios", Piso 4, Esq. Jesuitas
CARACAS 1010

United Nations Depository Library

Biblioteca nacional
Apartado 6525
CARACAS

VIET NAM

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

M. Nguyen Van Khanh
Comité d'Etat des sciences et techniques
Centre INFOTERRA du Viet Nam
39 rue Tran Hung Dao
HANOI
Telephone: Operator/527 3124
Telex: 287 ubkht vnn

YEMEN

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Ministry of Municipalities and Housing
Environment Department
PO Box 1445
SANA'A
Telephone: + 9672/21 56 58
Telex: 2526 muhaws ye

United Nations Depository Library

The Library
Sana'a University
PO Box 1247
SANA'A

YUGOSLAVIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Conseil de l'environnement et de l'aménagement du territoire
Savezno Izvrsno Vece
Bulevar Lenjina 2
11070 BELGRADE
Telephone: + 3811/63 82 53

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director
Federal Institute of Public Health
Slobodana Penezica-Krcuna 35
11000 BELGRADE

MAB National Committee

The Secretary-General of the Yugoslav National Commission for Unesco
The Yugoslav National Committee for MAB
Mose Pijade 8/VI
11000 BELGRADE
Telephone: + 3811/33 57 92
Cable: jugounesco

United Nations Depository Libraries

Faculty of Law
Institute for International Studies
Documentation of International Organizations
Bulevar Revolucije 67
PO Box 296
11000 BELGRADE

Institut za Medjunarodnu Politiku i Privredu
25 Makedonska Str.
11000 BELGRADE

Skupstina Sfrj
Odellenje Inostrane Dokumentacije
Trg Marksa i Engelsa 13
11000 BELGRADE

Univerza v Ljubljani
Pravna Facultéta
61000 LJUBLJANA

University "Dzemal Bijedic"
Universitetska Biblioteka
Trg "14 Februar"
Postanki Pretinac 168
88000 MOSTAR

Praven Fakultet
Biblioteka
PO Box 551
01001 SKOPJE

Biblioteka Pravnog Fakulteta
Sveuciliste U. Zagrebu
Trg Marsala Tita 14
41000 ZAGREB

ZAIRE

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Point focal INFOTERRA/Zaire
Département de l'environnement, conservation de la nature et tourisme
15 avenue des Cliniques
BP 12.348 - KIN 1
KINSHASA/Gombe
Telephone: + 24312/30235, 31252, 32668

IRPTC National Correspondent

Monsieur Kabeya Mukenyi
Directeur
Département des affaires foncières
Environnement et conservation de la nature
BP 12348
KINSHASA

MAB National Committee

Président du Comité national MAB/ZAIRE
Commissaire d'Etat
Département des affaires foncières
Environnement et conservation de la nature
BP 12348
KINSHASA 1
Telephone: + 24312/30 235, 31 252

ZAMBIA

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

Documentation and Scientific Information Centre
National Council for Scientific Research
PO Box CH.158
Chelston
LUSAKA
Telephone: + 2601/75321, 75322, 75323,75324, 75325, 75326

IRPTC National Correspondent

S.A. Goma
Executive Secretary
Food and Drugs Control
Ministry of Health
Office of the Permanent Secretary
PO Box 30205
LUSAKA

MAB National Committee

E.N. Chidumayo
Chairman, National MAB Committee of Zambia
Biology Department
University of Zambia
PO Box 32379
LUSAKA

United Nations Depository Libraries

President's Citizenship College
Library
Mulungushi
PO Box 80415
KABWE

University of Zambia Library
PO Box 2379
LUSAKA

ZIMBABWE

INFOTERRA National Focal Point

The Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
5th Floor Mukwati Building
Private Bag 7753
Causeway HARARE
Telephone: + 2630/79 44 55
Telex: 4435 zimtor zw

IRPTC National Correspondent

The Director
Hazardous Substances and Articles Department
Ministry of Health
PO Box 8204
Causeway HARARE

MAB National Committee

O.S. Mtada
University of Zimbabwe
Biological Sciences
Box MP 167
MOUNT PLEASANT
Telex: 4254 zimgov zw

Annex 5.2 Addresses of Sources Referenced in Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4

ACC

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
ACC Secretariat
Room S-3720
United Nations
NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA

ACCIS

Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems
ACCIS Secretariat
Palais des Nations
1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 22/98 85 91 (direct dial), 98 58 50
Telex: 289696

CDC

Conservation for Development Centre
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
Avenue du Mont-Blanc
1196 GLAND, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 22/647 181
Cable: iucnature gland
Telex: 419 605 iucn ch

CEHA

Regional Centre for Environmental Health Activities
PO Box 811547
AMMAN, Jordan

CEPIS

Pan American Centre for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences
Casilla 4337
LIMA 100, Peru
Telephone: + 5114/35 4135
Cable: cepis lima
Telex: 21052

CITES

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
Case postale 78
1000 LAUSANNE 9, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 21/20 00 81
Cable: cites lausanne
Telex: 24584 cites ch

CMC

Conservation Monitoring Centre
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
219(c) Huntingdon Road
CAMBRIDGE CB3 0DL, UK
Telephone: + 44 223/277 314
Telex: 817 036

ECA

Economic Commission for Africa
PO Box 3001
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia
Telephone: + 25 11/44 72 00, 44 70 00
Cable: eca addis ababa
Telex: 21029

ECE

Economic Commission for Europe
Palais des Nations
1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 22/34 60 11
Cable: unations geneva
Telex: 28 96 96

ECLAC

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
Casilla 179-D
SANTIAGO, Chile
Telephone: + 562/48 50 51 to 48 50 61
Cable: unations santiago

ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean
PO Box 1113
PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad and Tobago
Telephone: + 500 809/623 5595, 623-5428
Cable: eclac port of spain
Telex: 394

ECO

Pan American Centre for Human Ecology and Health
Apartado postal 105-34
MEXICO 5, Mexico

ELC

Environmental Law Centre
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
Adenauerallee 214
5300 BONN 1, Federal Republic of Germany
Telephone: + 49 228/2692 231

ESCAP

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Building
Rajdamnern Avenue,
BANGKOK 10200, Thailand
Telephone: + 662/282 9161, 282-9171, 282-9181, 282-9191 Cable: escap bangkok
Telex: 82392 escap th, 82315 escap th

ESCWA

from North America:

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Baghdad)
PO Box 5749
NEW YORK, NY 10163, USA

from elsewhere:

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Baghdad Pouch)
c/o United Nations Office at Geneva
Palais des Nations
1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland

FAO

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 ROME, Italy
Telephone: + 396/57971
Cable: foodagri rome
Telex: 61081

GATT

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
Centre William Rappard
154, rue de Lausanne
1211 GENEVA 21, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 22/39 51 11
Cable: gatt geneva
Telex: 28787 gatt ch

Habitat *see* UNCHS

IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna International Centre
PO Box 100
1400 VIENNA, Austria
Telephone: + 43 222/2360
Cable: inatom vienna
Telex: 1-12645

International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity
Musée océanographique
98000 MONACO
Telephone: + 3393/30 15 14, 50 44 88 (Director's office)
Telex: 479378

IARC

International Agency for Research on Cancer
150, cours Albert Thomas
69372 LYON Cedex 2, France
Telephone: + 337/875 81 81
Cable: unicancer lyon
Telex: 38 00 23

ICAO

International Civil Aviation Organization
1000 Sherbrooke Street West
MONTREAL, Québec H3A 2R2, Canada
Telephone: + 1 514/285-8219
Cable: icao montreal
Telex: 05-24513

ICRAF

International Council for Research in Agroforestry
PO Box 30677
NAIROBI, Kenya

ICTP

International Centre for Theoretical Physics
PO Box 586
34100 TRIESTE, Italy
Telephone: + 3940/22401
Cable: centratom
Telex: 460392-i

IEO *see* UNEP/IEO

IFAD

International Fund for Agricultural Development
Via del Serafico 107
00142 ROME, Italy

Telephone: + 396/54591
Cable: ifad rome
Telex: 616160, 614162

IIASA

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
IIASA Secretariat
2361 LAXENBURG, Austria
Telephone: + 43 2236/71 52 10
Telex: 079137

ILO

International Labour Office
4, route des Morillons
1211 GENEVA 22, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 22/99 61 11
Cable: interlab geneve
Telex: 22-271 bit ch

IMO

International Maritime Organization
4 Albert Embankment
LONDON SE1 7SR, UK
Telephone: + 441/735-7611
Cable intermar london se1
Telex: 23588 imoldn g

INPADOC

International Patent Documentation Centre
Moellwaldplatz 4
Postfach 163
1041 VIENNA, Austria
Telephone: + 43 222/65 87 84
Telex: 1-36337 inpa a

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission *see* **UNESCO**

International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity *see* **IAEA**

IRC

International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation
PO Box 93190
2509 AD THE HAGUE, Netherlands
Telephone: + 3170/81 49 11
Cable: worldwater, the hague
Telex: 33296 irc

ISO

International Organization for Standardization
Case postale 56
1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland
Telephone: + 22/34 12 40
Cable: isorganiz
Telex: 23887 iso ch

ITU

International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 22/99 51 11
Cable: burinterna geneva
Telex: 42100 uit ch

IUCN

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
Avenue du Mont-Blanc
1196 GLAND, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 22/64 71 81
Cable: iucnature gland
Telex: 419 605 iucn ch

PAHO

Pan American Health Organization
Apartado postal 37-473
06696 MEXICO CITY, DF, Mexico
Telephone: + 525/254 20 33
Cable: ofsanpan mexico df
Telex: 1774561

PEPAS

Western Pacific Regional Centre for the Promotion of Environmental Planning and Applied Studies
PO Box 12550
KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia
Telephone: + 603/35 61 01
Cable: unisanté kualalumpur
Telex: 31064

UNCHS

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
PO Box 30030
NAIROBI, Kenya
Telephone: + 2542/33 39 30, 52 03 80, 52 06 00, 27525 (after hours)
Cable: unhabitat nairobi
Telex: 22996

UNCRD

United Nations Centre for Regional Development
Marunouchi 2-4-7, Naka-ku
NAGOYA 460, Japan
Telephone: + 8152/221 9377
Telex: J 59620 uncentre

UNCTAD

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Palais des Nations
1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 22/34 60 11
Cable: unations geneva
Telex: 28 96 96

UNDP

United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza
NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA
Telephone: + 1 212/906-5000
Cable: undevpro newyork
Telex: 125 980, 236 286, 422 862

UNDRO

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
Palais des Nations
1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 22/31 02 11
Cable: undro geneva
Telex: 28 148 undr ch

UNEP

United Nations Environment Programme
PO Box 30552
NAIROBI, Kenya
Telephone: + 2542/333930
Cable: uniterra nairobi
Telex: 22068, 22173

or

Palais des Nations
1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 22/98 58 50/98 84 00
Cable: uniterra geneva
Telex: 28877

UNEP/IEO

UNEP Industry and Environment Office
Tour Mirabeau
39/43 quai Andre-Citroen
75739 PARIS, France

UNESCO

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 PARIS, France
Telephone: + 3314/568 1000
Cable: unesco paris
Telex: 270 602, 204 461

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
UNESCO
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 PARIS, France

UNESCO Principal Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
PO Box 1425
General Post Office
BANGKOK 10500, Thailand
Telephone: + 662/391-0577, 391-0686, 391-0703, 391-0866, 391-0815
Cable: unesco bangkok
Telex: 20591 roeap th

UNESCO Regional Office for Science and Technology for Africa
PO Box 30592
NAIROBI, Kenya
Telephone: + 2542/52 06 00, 33 39 30
Cable: unesco nairobi
Telex: 22275

UNESCO Regional Office for Science and Technology for Latin America and the Caribbean
PO Box 859
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay
Telephone: + 5982/411807, 405734
Cable: unesco montevideo
Telex: 22340

UNESCO Regional Office for Science and Technology for Southeast Asia
PO Box 273/JKT
10002 JAKARTA, Indonesia
Telephone: + 6221/321308
Cable: unesco jakarta
Telex: undevproiai 44178

UNFPA

United Nations Fund for Population Activities
220 East 42nd Street
NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA
Telephone: + 1 212/850-5631
Cable: unations newyork

UNICEF

United Nations Children's Fund
3 United Nations Plaza
NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA
Telephone: +1 212/326-7000
Cable unicef newyork
Telex: 239521

or

Palais des Nations
1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 22/98 58 50, 98 84 00
Cable: unicef geneva
Telex: 29708

UNIDO

United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Vienna International Centre
PO Box 300
1400 VIENNA, Austria
Telephone: + 431 222/2631
Cable: unido vienna
Telex: 135612

UNITAR

United Nations Institute for Training and Research
801 United Nations Plaza
NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA
Telephone: + 1 212 963-8622
Cable: uninstar newyork
Telex: 220379 unitr ur

UNITAR/UNDP Centre on Small Energy Resources
Via Panama 12
2 0198 ROME, Italy
Telephone: + 396/84 59 548
Cable: foodagri i unitar

UNITED NATIONS

United Nations
NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA
Telephone + 1 212/963-1234
Cable: unations newyork
Telex: 023 126171, 023 177642

or

United Nations Office at Geneva
Palais des Nations
1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 22/34 60 11, 31 02 11
Cable: unations geneva
Telex: 28 96 96

UNRISD

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
Palais des Nations
1211 GENEVA 10, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 22/98 58 50, 98 84 00
Cable: unations geneva
Telex: 28 96 96

UNSCEAR

United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
Vienna International Centre
PO Box 500
1400 VIENNA, Austria

UNU

United Nations University
Toho Seimei Building (29th Floor)
15-1 Shibuya 2-chome
Shibuya-ku
TOKYO 150, Japan
Telephone: + 813/499-2811
Cable: unatuniv tokyo
Telex: j25442

UPU

Universal Postal Union
Case postale
3000 BERNE 15, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 31/43 22 11
Cable: upu berne
Telex: 912761 upu ch

WFC

World Food Council
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 ROME, Italy
Telephone: + 396/57971
Cable: foodagri rome
Telex: 610181 fao i

WHO

World Health Organization
20, avenue Appia
1211 GENEVA 27, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 22/91 21 11
Cable: unisante geneva
Telex: 27821

Regional Offices:

WHO Regional Office for Africa (AFRO)
PO Box 6
BRAZZAVILLE, Congo

WHO Regional Office for the Americas (AMRO)
525 - 23rd Street, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20037, USA

WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO)
PO Box 1517
ALEXANDRIA 21511, Egypt

WHO Regional Office for Western Europe (EURO)
8 Scherfigsvej
2100 COPENHAGEN, Denmark

WHO Regional Office for South East Asia (SEARO)
World Health House
Indraprastha Estate
Mahatma Gandhi Road
NEW DELHI 110002, India

WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific (WPRO)
PO Box 2932
MANILA 2801, Philippines

WIPO

World Intellectual Property Organization
34 chemin des Colombettes
1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 22/99 91 11
Cable: ompi geneva
Telex: 22376 ompi ch

WMO

World Meteorological Organization
Case postale 5
1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 22/34 64 00
Cable: meteomond geneva
Telex: 23260

WORLD BANK

1818 H Street NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20433, USA
Telephone: + 1 202/477-1234
Cable: intbafrad washington
Telex: rca 248423, itt 440098, wui 64145

or

66, avenue d'Iéna
75116 PARIS, France
Telephone: + 3314/723-5421
Cable: intbafrad
Telex: 842-620628

WTO

World Tourism Organization
Calle Capitán Haya 42
28020 MADRID, Spain
Telephone: + 341/571 06 28
Cable: omtour madrid
Telex: 42188 omt e

WWF

World Wide Fund for Nature
Avenue du Mont-Blanc
1196 GLAND, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 22/64 71 81
Telex: 28 183 wwf ch

Annex 5.3 Addresses of Online Hosts to United Nations Databases

ALDOC

Arab League Documentation Centre
37 avenue Khereddine Pacha
TUNIS, Tunisia
Telephone: + 2161/890 100
Telex: 13241 jamia tn

ARAMIS

Swedish Centre for Working Life
PO Box 5606
11486 STOCKHOLM, Sweden
Telephone: + 468/22 99 80

or

Swedish National Board of Occupational Safety and Health
Library/CIS Service
171 84 SOLNA, Sweden
Telephone: + 468/730 90 00
Telex: 15816 arbsky s

or

The Swedish National Environmental Protection Board
Library and Documentation Section
PO Box 1302
171 24 SOLNA, Sweden
Telephone: + 468/799 10 00

BELINDIS

Belgian Ministry of Economic Affairs
rue J.A. de Mot 30
1040 BRUSSELS, Belgium
Telephone: + 322/233 67 67
Telex: 23509 energi b

BRS

BRS Information Technologies
1200 Route 7
LATHAM, NY 12110, USA
Telephone: + 518/783-1161; 800/345-4277 (toll-free within USA and Canada)

CCINFOline

CCINFOline
Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety
250 Main Street East
HAMILTON, Ontario L8N 1H6, Canada
Telephone: + 416/572-2981
Telex: 061-8532

CISTI

National Research Council Canada
OTTAWA, Ontario K1A 0S2, Canada
Telephone: + 613/993-1210
Telex: 0533115 ca

DIALOG

DIALOG Information Services, Inc.
3460 Hillview Avenue
PALO ALTO, CA 94304, USA
Telephone: + 415/858-3810; 800/334-2564 (toll-free within USA); 800/387-2689 (toll-free within Canada)
Telex: 334499 dialog

DIMDI

PO Box 420580
5000 COLOGNE 41, Federal Republic of Germany
Telephone: + 49 221/47 24 1
Telex: 8881364 dim d

ECA

Economic Commission for Africa
PO Box 3001
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia
Telephone: + 25 11/44 72 00, 44 70 00
Cable: eca addis ababa
Telex: 21029

ESA-IRS

C.P. 64 Via Galileo Galilei
00044 FRASCATI, Italy
Telephone: + 396/940 11
Telex: 610637 esrin i

EXECUTIVE TELECOM

Executive Telecom System, Inc.
Human Resource Information Network
9585 Valparaiso Court
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46268, USA
Telephone: + 317/872-2045; 800/421-8884 (toll-free within USA)

FIZ Karlsruhe

7514 EGGENSTEIN-LEOPOLDSHAFEN 2, Federal Republic of Germany
Telephone: + 49 7247/82 4568, 82 4569
Telex: 17724710 fize d

GEISCO

General Electric Information Services Company
401 North Washington Street
ROCKVILLE, MD 20850, USA
Telephone: + 301/294-5405
Telex: 898431

IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna International Centre
PO Box 100
1400 VIENNA, Austria
Telephone: + 43 222/2360 2882
Telex: 12645 a

IDRC

International Development Research Centre
PO Box 8500
OTTAWA, ON K1G 3H9, Canada
Telephone: + 613/996-2321
Cable: recentre
Telex: 053-3753

INKADATA

c/o FIZ Karlsruhe
7514 EGGENSTEIN-LEOPOLDSHAFEN
2, Federal Republic of Germany
Telephone: + 49 7247/82 4568, 82 4569; 800/247-3825 (toll-free within USA)
Telex: 17724710 fize d

JICST

The Japan Information Centre of Science and Technology
2-5-2 Nagatacho
Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 100, Japan
Telephone: + 813/581-6411
Telex: 02223604 jicst j

PERGAMON ORBIT INFOLINE

Pergamon ORBIT InfoLine Ltd.
12 Vandy Street
LONDON EC2A 2DE, UK
Telephone: + 441/377-4650
Telex: 8814614 perinf g

or

Pergamon ORBIT InfoLine Inc.
8000 Westpark Drive, Suite 400
MCLEAN, VA 22102, USA
Telephone: + 703/442-0900; 800/421-7229 (toll-free within USA)

STN INTERNATIONAL

c/o FIZ Karlsruhe
7514 EGGENSTEIN-LEOPOLDSHAFEN
2, Federal Republic of Germany
Telephone: + 49 7247/82 4568, 82 4569
Telex: 17724710 fize d

or

c/o Chemical Abstracts Service
2540 Olentangy River Road
COLUMBUS, OH 43210, USA
Telephone: + 614/421-3600; 800/848-6533, 800/848-6538 (toll-free within USA)
Telex: 6842086 chmab

TELESYSTEMES-QUESTEL

3-85 boulevard Vincent Auriol
75013 PARIS, France
Telephone: + 3314/582 64 64
Telex: 204594 telques f

THE WEFA GROUP

The WEFA Group
150 Monument Road
BALA CYNWYD, PA 19004, USA
Telephone: + 215/667-6000
Telex: 831609

6. INDEX

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